

M

M in Depressed Diamond
Large Cent: 1802 UK

M

This probably is a metal worker's mark. "V R" indicates Queen Victoria (1837 to 1901), which dates the stamp to the years of her reign, and "M" is the first letter of the merchant's last name.

V Crown R / M
Canadian Token (2)

M-5

Eagle Head / M-5
Quarter: 1909
Unknown Coin

M & B

M & B
Large Cent: 1818

M & C

M & C
Large Cent: 1843

M & CO

These are probably from different stamps.

M & CO
Large Cent: 1857
Small Cent: 1881

M & D

M & D
Half Cent: 1857 (9)
Large Cent: 1828 1831 1838 1842 1857

M & H

M & H
Large Cent: 1817 UK

M W & H

These three stamps appear on the blades of cast silver (or silver plated brass?) pocket knives. They are "pseudo-hallmarks" imitating English hallmarks and were meant to make a buyer think a product was high quality, British work. Indeed, one was listed on the Internet as a British knife from the time of George III. The use of pseudo-hallmarks was particularly common during the 1860s to 1880s in New York State. "M W & H" has not been located and may be a trade name.

Lion Walking / Female Head / M W & H
Half Cent: 1851
Large Cent: 1846 1851

M & R

M & R
New Jersey Cent: 1787

M & W

Robert Merchant reports that this coin in his collection is stamped with a hallmark that matches the photograph in Flynt and Fales (1968: 240). Most hallmark directories attribute it to Abel Moulton and Davis Woods of Newburyport, MA, c. 1818-1820.

M & W
One Real: 1744

A.C.M & CO

A.C.M & CO
Canadian Large Cent: 1900

B. M. & CO.

B. M. & CO.
Large Cent: 1840

B. R. & M
Glendora, NJ

Bruce Mosher is a contemporary collector of countermarked coins and a major contributor to this book. He had stamps cut in the mid and late 2000s that imitate the style of 19th century stamps. The eagle copies the one on William Wilcox locks (see the W. W. & Co. listing). Various sorts of coins are countermarked, including large cents.

B. R. & M * in Serrated Rectangle

B. R. & M / * / GLENDORA, N. J.

GLENDORA, / N. J. / Eagle with Shield on Brest, Holding Three Arrows in the Style of Hard Times Tokens (but incuse) / B. R. & M,

D. M. CO

D. M. CO
Large Cent: UK

E M

E M
Connecticut Copper: UK

E. P. M.

E. P. M.
Large Cent: 1823 1830 1832 1848 1853 1854
Canadian Token
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
New Brunswick Cent: 1843

G. M. CO

G. M. CO
Nickel: 1867

G M CO in Clover Leaf
Half Dollar: 1920

H. B. M.
Warren, MA

H. B. M. / Dog Left / CLERK / -o- / WARREN, MASS.
Shield Nickel: UK (Shield)

H.M



ADD OTHER STAMP



B.R. & M
Glendora,
N.J.
- 1954 -

There is a spur on the left leg of the letter "H".

H.M in Depressed Rectangle

Large Cent: 1819

Real: UK

H.M New York City, NY

This interesting countermark turned large cents into three cent tokens. "CENTS" in script and "N. YORK" are from prepared stamps, while "H.M" and "3" are from individual letter punches.

H.M / N. YORK / 3 / CENTS

Large Cent: 1828 1831

H P M CO

H P M CO

Half Dollar: 1918

I M

It is difficult to positively identify many small hallmark-style stamps, especially those consisting only of initials. Among other problems, the same stamp sometimes is assigned to more than one silversmith in hallmark directories! A good example is this "I M" countermark. Three silversmiths are supposed to have used virtually identical hallmarks. Any of them might have been the person who countermarked these coins, or perhaps they were stamped by another type of smith whose name is not known since there is not much information available on the marks of other sorts of metal smiths.

John McMullen was born in 1765 and died in 1843. He worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1795 to 1841. McMullen used this sort of hallmark (French 1917: 79, Kovel 1989: 249). Joseph Moulton II was a silversmith in Newburyport, MA, and French (1914: 84) assigns an "I M" stamp to him. Belden (1980: 306), however, attributes the same hallmark to Joseph Moulton III, who lived from 1744 to 1816. Writers also differ on the dates of Joseph Moulton II. In other words, while it is clear that this is a US metalworker's stamp, who issued it is uncertain. But such confusion would not be obvious to a reader if you only consulted a single reference.

I M in Depressed Rectangle

Dime: UK (Bust)

Quarter: 1805

One Real: 1800 UK

Two Reales: 1782 1783 1788

Half Dollar: 1803 1807

Silver Dollar: 1803

J M

This may be the same countermark as "I M" in depressed rectangle above. It has not been illustrated.

J M in Rectangle

Large Cent: 1798

J Flower M

J Flower M

Large Cent: 1849 (2)

J M

The symbolism of this countermark is uncertain, although it may be the sort of hook that was used for weighing or carrying heavy objects. On

the other hand, if such a countermarked coin is turned upside down, the "J" and hook becomes a semi-script "C" that has a comma attached to the bottom of the letter, and the countermark then becomes "W C".

J Hook? M

Half Cent: 1804 UK

J. D. M. — John David Morgan Savannah, GA

It can be maddening to try to identify vessels because many had the same names. Luckily, only one steamship had these initials in the right time period (David Schenkman). The *John David Morgan* was a side-wheel steamship built in New York City in 1828. It went South and ran out of Savannah, GA, until 1836,

A similarly described design, but with the initials "J J B" has been reported on a 16 mm, thin silver disk. That may mean the depiction of such vessels was of a standard form, rather than accurate portraits, and the token dies were made in New York City. The coins seem to have been countermarked c. 1828, perhaps before the steamship went to Georgia. Where they were used, or if they ever served as tokens is uncertain. Since quite a few pieces are known, they may be from a small hoard.

These Classic Head half cents were stamped from a die meant for minting struck tokens. As a result of the butt of the die being hit by a hammer, all examples are weakly struck, usually on the right side, indicating the person who made them was left-handed.

Paddle Wheel Steamboat / J. D. M.

Half Cent: 1811 (3) 1828 (18) UK



STOLEN FROM J. D. M

The writer remembers seeing a short note in the *Numismatist* that mentioned coins occasionally were countermarked and put in shipments as a way to identify thieves. This may be an example of such a coin.

STOLEN FROM J. D. M

Silver Dollar: 1896

M.M & CO

M.M & CO

Large Cent: 1803

M. R. M. CO.

M. R. M. CO.

Nickel: 1867

R. A. M

See Masonic Countermarks

S.M

S.M

Half Cent: 1833 1835 (5)

S M CO**S M CO**

Large Cent: 1847

T * M

T * M in Serrated Heart

Large Cent: 1831

T. B. M. CO.

See Reed & Barton

T. P. M.**Rebersburg Center, PA**

REBERSBURG CENTER CO. PENNA. around FATHER. / MAY 20TH. / 1871.

Rev: T. P. M.

Half Dollar: 1856

M - P - & - I

M - P - & - I

Canadian Small Cent: UK (Edward VII)

ROBI MACK

ROBI MACK.

Half Cent: 1804

W. G. MACK

W. G. MACK

Dime: 1883

Three Cents (Nickel): 186X

J. MACKEY

CENTS (Script) / J. MACKEY / 50

One Real: 1782

MACKNESS**Bedford, Nova Scotia**

MACKNESS / BEDFORD

Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1854

MACKRELL & RICHARDSON**New York City, NY**

William H. Mackrell and Lemuel S. Richardson worked as locksmiths on Houston St. beginning in 1839. Their listing in the 1848 *New York City Directory* was, "locksmiths, manufacturers of cast bolts, shutter hinges, locks, &c., 282 Houston." By 1860 *New York City Directory* it had been incorporated as the Mackrell & Richardson Mfg. Co., a maker of builder's hardware at 292 Houston St. It also made castings for Singer Sewing machines. The 1819 large cent is particularly interesting because it was made into a cutter after stamping (Robert Merchant).

MACKRELL & / RICHARDSON / NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1819 1831 1835 1839 UK (2)

B. MACLIN**Boston, MA**

Benedick Maclin was listed as a die sinker at 4 Court Ave. in the 1850 *Boston Directory*. Benmore Maclin was listed in the same occupation at 7 Court Ave. in the 1855 *Directory*.

B. MACLIN / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1802

CITTIE MACLIN**Indianola, Iowa.**

CITTIE / MACLIN. / PROP. / I. T. CARTER / INDIANOLA / IA.

Silver Dollar: 1884

A. MACY

A. MACY

Large Cent: 1825

Hard Times Token

MADISON HOTEL

MADISON / HOTEL

Half Dollar: 1859

HENRY MAGEE**Centreville, PA**

HENRY MAGEE CENTREVILLE, PA

Nickel: UK (Shield)

MAGIC CAULDRON**Glen Burnie, MD**

F. William Kuethe of Glen Burnie was editor of *The Magic Cauldron*, a journal for magicians that was published from 1962 to 1969.

THE MAGIC CAULDRON / BILL / KUETHE

Various

G. J. MAGIN**Rochester, NY**

The only Magin with these initials was George J. (Magin Family Homepage). He was born in 1863, died in 1924, and lived all his life in Rochester. He was listed as a clerk in the 1891 *Rochester Directory*, and as a locksmith in the 1910 Census (Michael McAllister).

G. J. MAGIN

Small Cent: UK (Indian Head)

**S. A. MAGOON**

S. A. MAGOON

Half Cent: 1804

Large Cent: 1853

Canadian Token

Two Reales: 1791

1865 2-CENT
PIECE

E. MAGOUN
Philadelphia, PA

Elisha Magoun was listed as a Philadelphia pattern maker in the 1850 Census. He was born c. 1809 (Michael McAlliser).

E. MAGOUN / PHILA
Large Cent: 1838

D. J. MAHONEY
New York City, NY

The issuer may have been a silversmith, who was listed in the 1896 *New York City Directory*, but was out of business by 1904 (Kovel 1989: 238, Rainwater 1975: 99).

D. J. MAHONEY.
Silver Dollar: 1881

J. A. MAHURIN

J. A. MAHURIN
Large Cent: 1834 1853

C. H. MAJOR

C. H. MAJOR
Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1865
Nickel: 1868 1870

MAKER

"MAKER" often was stamped on 19th century metal products, along with a name stamp, while an eagle indicated "made in America." All of these countermarked coins are from different "MAKER" stamps.

MAKER
Small Cent: 1864 1878 1895
Large Cent: 1817 UK
Half Dollar: 1827 1855
Trade Dollar: 1878
Canadian Token

Eagle / MAKER
Large Cent: 1797 1826

A. MALEFYT
Chicago, IL

Only one person with this last name was listed in the 1860 Census. He was Albert Malefyt of Cook County, Illinois, who was born c. 1824. He is noted in Robert P. Swierenga's *Dutch Chicago: A History of the Hollanders of the Windy City* as the partner of Theodore G. Kimmen. They ran a carriage factory at West Madison and Green Sts., which was listed in the 1860 *Illinois State Business Directory*.

A. MALEFYT
1851 US Large Cent

MALLET

MALLET
Large Cent: 1803

H. MALLON

H. MALLON
Large Cent: 1816 1829 1832 1854

MALLON & CO.

MALLON & CO.
Mexican Two Reales: UK (Cap and Rays)

J. H. MALLORY
Green Bay, WI

J. H. Mallory was listed as a bill poster, paper hanger, and cutlery grinder in *Green Bay Directories* from 1874 to 1900. The writer has not seen an example, but the countermarks reportedly appear on the edges of these large cents.

J. H. MALLORY BILL POSTER GREEN BAY, WIS. on Coin's Edge
Large Cent: 1834 1851

D + B MAN

D + B / MAN.
Canadian Token (2)
Planchets

J. MANDIGO

J. MANDIGO
Large Cent: 1847
Small Cent: 1867

A. MANER

A person of the same name was a British merchant (see that listing).

A. MANER
Large Cent: 1848 1853

L. MANHARD
Brockville, Ontario

A hundred Manhards were listed in the 1881 Census. Almost all of them were of German descent and lived in Brockville and vicinity. The only person of this name in any Canadian directory was L. E. Manhard. He was noted in the 1885 Union Publishing Co's *Farmers' Directory for the County of Grenville* as living in Brockville in Augusta Township. The 1881 Census noted Lewis Manhard was born in Germany c. 1858 and was a blacksmith in Augusta Township. The 1878 *Bradstreet's Reports for the Dominion of Canada* noted Manhard & Booth, lumber merchants in Brockville (Baker 2006: 57). The 1878 *Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries* noted Manhard & Booth were paid \$7.66 for cedar fence boards, etc. as part of expenditures for maintaining navigation lights above Montreal, etc. It is not known if Lewis was a partner in the business.

L. MANHARD
Quebec Bank Penny (Br-528): 1852



MANLEY PRESSES

MANLEY / PRESSES
Nickel: 1904

I. MANN

These pieces also have been reported as "J. MANN" but none has been illustrated to see which reading is correct.

I. MANN
Large Cent: 1820 1825 UK

MARTIN MANN

MARTIN / MANN / STEEL
Large Cent: 1807

WM. MANN
Lewistown, PA

The Manns were a well known family of US axe makers from the 18th century onward. William Jr. and his brother Harvey founded the William Mann & Co. Axe Manufactory in Lewistown in 1855. The firm continued in business as the Mann Edge Tool Co. until at least the 1980s (Michael McAllister). The only known example of the first countermark is found on a coin also stamped by a Philadelphia hardware store. This old label indicates its Red Warrior Axe were manufactured under a patent received by William Mann on Jan. 25, 1862, but the patent has not been traced.



LEWISTOWN / WM MANN with BUEHLER / & HOWARD
French Five Francs: 1831

WM. MANN / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1835

L. MANROSE

L. MANROSE
Large Cent: UK (2)

J. B. MANSEAU
Nashua, NH

A genealogical website notes John Baptiste Manseau made whips, harnesses, etc. at 37 Railroad Square in Nashua. The 1885 *Annual Report of the City of Nashua* listed expenses to him for harness work. The 1897 *New Hampshire Register, Farmer's Almanac and Business Directory* listed J. B. Manseau as machinists. He was born in Canada in 1850. His French ancestry is indicated by his name, and he was listed as *selliers* (saddle maker) in *Le guide francaise de la Nouvelle-Angleterre* (Societe de Publications Francaises des Etas-Unis, Lowell, MA 1887). He was listed as a harness maker in the 1906 *Report of the Bureau of Labor of New Hampshire* and died that year.

J. B. MANSEAU
Large Cent: 1828 1847

J. B. MANSEAU / NASHUA, N. H.
Spanish Eight Maravedis: 1818



HAROLD MANSFIELD
Hope, ME

Harold W. Mansfield was born in 1878. By 1902 he had moved to Schenectady, NY, and was working for General Electric as an engineer. He soon quit and became an engineering instructor at Union College. Mansfield died in 1912 (Bruce Mosher). He is buried in Hope Cemetery.

HAROLD / MANSFIELD / HOPE / ME
Small Cent: 1874

MANSION HOUSE
Alexandria, VA

James Green was the proprietor of Alexandria's Mansion House from 1847 to 1881. The Bank of Alexandria had constructed a three story, brick building at the corner of Fairfax and Cameron Sts. in 1807 The bank failed in the Panic of 1834, and during the 1840s, Green, who also was a cabinet maker and lumber merchant, remodeled the bank, which became part of the hotel complex. This is an 1859 newspaper advertisement for the hotel.

GREEN'S MANSION HOUSE,
CORNER OF CAMERON AND FAIRFAX STS.
THIS well-known and POPULAR HOTEL
having undergone a **THOROUGH RENOVATION**
and **REFURNISHING**, is now open, with
everything complete, for the convenience and ac-
commodation of **BOARDERS** and **TRAVELERS**.
The Proprietor has secured the services of
GEORGE L. STEWART and **SAMUEL F. GREGORY**,
under whose joint management no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation of
the **HOUSE** as a **FIRST CLASS HOTEL** in every respect.
JAMES GREEN.

It served as a hospital for Union troops during the Civil War. The former Bank of Alexandria part of the hotel complex appears in the foreground in this photograph. It is the only building that remains today and is an historical landmark. The 1871 *Commercial Traveller's Guide* reported the Mansion House was the town's best hotel and charged \$3.00 a night for room and board.



The Mansion House Served as a Civil War Hospital for Union Soldiers
(Ft. Ward Museum Website)

R. J. Robbins became the proprietor in the early 1880s and changed its name to the Braddock House. Below is the top portion of a full page advertisement that appeared in both F. L. Brocket and G. W. Rock's *History of the City of Alexandria with a Directory of Reliable Business Hours* (1883) and in the 1886 *Visitor's Guide to Mount Vernon*. The Bank of Alexandria portion of the complex was located to the left of this much larger building, and perhaps was not part of the sale to Robbins as it does not appear in this illustration.

BRADDOCK HOUSE,
(FORMERLY GREEN'S MANSION HOUSE,)
Corner Fairfax and Cameron Sts.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The largest and only first-class HOTEL in the city, having been recently purchased by the proprietors, has been thoroughly renovated and refurbished. Affords every accessory for the convenience and comfort of its patrons, and is absolutely fire-proof.

The advertisement goes on to explain the reason for the change in names. "Connected with the Braddock House is a Stone Mansion built in 1733 of material brought from Europe. In this house the first Colonial Congress assembled, composed of the Governors of the 13 Colonial States, to devise ways and means for the support of Gen. Braddock's campaign. It was in this house that Gen. Braddock had his headquarters when he offered Gen. Washington a commission as aid."



The Braddock House Complex c. 1900
The Former Bank of Alexandria Building is at the extreme left

MANSION HOUSE / 1857
Half Dollar: 1855 (2)

MANSION HOUSE / ALEXA
Large Cent: 1817 1849 1851 1857

MANSION / HOUSE / ALEXA
Small Cent: 1858

MANSION HOUSE

This is NOT the same hotel as the Alexandria establishment, which by the time this coin was minted was called the Braddock House. This may not even be an American countermark.

MANSION (Curved) / HOUSE
Brazilian 1000 Reis: 1906

E. A. MANSON

E. A. MANSON
Large Cent: 1843

E. A. MANSON / 1869
Half Dollar: 1809

J. MANSON & CO.

J. MANSON & CO. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1833

...R. MANSTEE...

This large stamp is too big for these pieces. The first initial has been reported as "C" pr "L" and the full name might be Manstreet. It is known on a City Bank halfpenny and an 1813 Nova Scotia token (Br-965).

... R. MANSTEE...
Canadian Token (2)

MANTUT

MANTUT (Retrograde) / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1828

R. C. MARBLE

R. C. MARBLE
Fugio Cent: 1787

D. MARC...

D. MARC... in Cartouche
Dime: 1843

B, MARSH Albany, NY

Benjamin March was a silversmith in Albany from 1840 to 1860. He became the partner of Frederick W. Hoffman in the Marsh & Hoffman jewelry firm. It was in business from 1850 to 1896 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online),

B, MARSH / ALBANY
Large Cent: 1820

E. J. MARCH**E. J. MARCH**

Half Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1854

G. H. MARCH**G. H. MARCH**

Large Cent: 1837
Quarter: 1854

J. MARCH
Hoosick, NY

John March was listed in the 1850 Census as a scythe maker in Hoosick, who had been born c. 1784 (Michael McAllister). In the 1838 *Annual Report of the American Bible Society* he was noted as a layman life member, having donated \$30.00.

J. MARCH / HOOSICK
Large Cent: UK

J. E. MARCH**J. E. MARCH**

Large Cent: 1848 1850



O. MARCY
Pomfret, CT

David and Deborah Ritchie's *Off the Beaten Track: Connecticut* (2002: 196) comments on the likely issuer (John Sculley). Orin Marcy was born in 1799 and opened a blacksmith shop on the Mashamoquet Brooke in 1830. His son David won first prize for horseshoeing at the 1893 Columbian Exposition. Today his shop is a museum, which contains a number of tools stamped "O. MARCY"

O. MARCY

Large Cent: 1843

**MARINO LA BELLE SALOON**

MARINO / LA / BELLE / SALOON / 1889
Half Dollar: 1889

MARKET...
London, Ontario

* / MARKET... / Crown / KENT ST., / LONDON, ONT. / JO... / ... R.
US Half Dollar: 1855-0

A. T. MARKLEY
Norristown, PA

According to a number of genealogical websites, Archibald Thompson Markely of Norristown was born in 1830. He moved to Philadelphia and was the president there of a company that included his sons, and may have made printer's type, but that is not certain. He died in 1912.

A. T. MARKLEY / NORRISTOWN / PA
Large Cent: UK

H. J. MARKOLF
West Rutland, VT

The 1880 and 1900 Censuses noted that Henry J. Markolf was a machinist in West Rutland, VT (Hank Thoele). The Prussian taler also is stamped "1874"

H. J. MARKOLF.
Small Cent: 1866 1867
Two Cents: 1862 1864
Silver Dollar: 1878
Prussian Taler: 1830

F. MARQUAND
Savannah, GA, and New York City

Frederick Marquand was born in 1799. At first he worked with his cousin as a silversmith in Joseph Penfield & Co. in Savannah, Georgia, from 1820 to 1826. By 1829 he had his own shop in New York City at 166 Broadway and was one of the nation's leading jewelers. He had various partners over the years. Marquand & Co., jewelers and importers, for example, was in business from 1833 to 1839 (Ancestry.com American Silversmiths, Kovel 1989: 240, Rainwater 1975: 102).

The 1849 *New-England Mercantile Union Business Directory advertisement* of the successor firm of Ball, Thompkins & Black noted "late Marquand & Co." It was so proud of the relationship that its elaborate hallmarks included that phrase, and were stamped on such large silver objects as pitchers. Marquand died in 1882. Forbes, who countermarked one of these coins, also was a New York City silversmith (see that listing).

MARQUAND & CO. / Three Pseudo-Hallmarks with C. FORBES and C.F
Large Cent: 1818

F. MARQUAND
Large Cent: UK
Quarter: 1796

F. M. in Small Depressed Rectangle
Large Cent: 1823

MARSH

MARSH
Connecticut Cent
Half Cent: 1827

E. C. MARSH

E. C. MARSH.

Large Cent: 1803 1817 1821 1822 1827 1837 1838 (2) 1840 1843
1845 1846 1848 1849 1850 1851 (2) 1852 (2) 1853 (2) 1854
1855 UK (2)

F. MARSH
Ludlow, VT

LUDLOW, VT. / F. MARSH
Large Cent: 1824

J. MARSH
Binghamton, NY

J. Marsh was a general gunsmith in Binghamton from 1850 to 1870
(Carey 1953: 74).

J. MARSH
Large Cent: 1856

J. W. MARSHALL

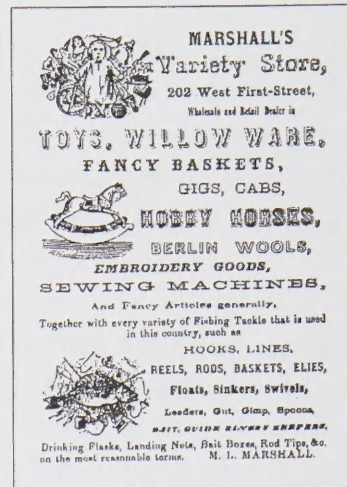
J. W. MARSHALL
Large Cent: UK
Hard Times Token



M. L. MARSHALL
Oswego, NY

Morgan L. Marshall was born in 1822 in Vernon, New York. He issued Civil War and merchant tokens that advertised he sold fishing tackle, sporting goods, and rare coins. He was the president of the Oswego County Agricultural Society in the early 1870s, remained in business until 1876, and died in 1883.

The *Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society* 1860: 473) noted that Marshall exhibited his coin collection at Oswego's Fifth Annual Fair in 1860. "M. L. Marshall, of Oswego, exhibited a choice and valuable collection of old coins, silver and copper, and the rareness of some coins displayed evinces the good fortune or perseverance of the exhibitor. His specimens of American cents, from the first coinage, 1793, to the present is certainly a curiosity." His interest in old coins explains why his countermark is mostly known on early US coins.



M. L. MARSHALL
Dime: 1830
Quarter: 1806
Silver Dollar: 1799 1856 UK (Bust)

MARSTON GUN MAKER
Toronto, Ontario, or New York City?

A number of Marstons were gunsmiths. The best known were William W. Marston and his brother, W. Stanhope, who immigrated to the US and settled in New York City in the late 1830s. By the 1850s they were manufacturing pepperboxes, pistols, and revolvers at a two-story plant on Jane St., which employed 140 people. By the Civil War they had a four story plant on 2nd St. called the Phoenix Armory. W. W. Marston received four American patents from 1849 to 1867 for gun innovations. He was listed as "firearms" at 2nd Ave. and E. 22nd in 1860s *New York City Directories* (Flayderman 1990: 549, American-Firearms.com, Marion Meade, Dorothy Parker). But this countermark does not match any of his known stamps or any traced stamps of the other New York Marstons who were gunsmiths.

Since one of the coins is a well worn, British cartwheel penny, the more likely issuer was William P. Marston, who was in business from 1858 to 1872 in Toronto. He sold rifles and barrels, and this sort of stamp would have been appropriate for them. Nevertheless, until these stamps are found on a gun of a known maker, the issuer will remain uncertain. This advertisement appeared in the 1858 *Canadian Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*.



William W. Marston of New York City received four patents from 1849 to 1867 for gun innovations. His W. W. Marston & Co. made a variety of types of guns, but usually marked them with trade names, rather than his own name (Flayderman 1990: 549; American-Firearms.com).

MARSTON / GUN MAKER
US Large Cent: 1838

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

**MARSTON GUNSMITH**

See Great Britain

J. MART**J. MART**

Large Cent: 1854 UK

W. H. MARTAIN

The large cent with unknown date also has a number of other name stamps (see B. P. G. for details).

W. H. MARTAIN

Canadian Token

US Large Cent: 1829, UK

**C W MARTIN**

Detroit, MI

C W MARTIN / DETROIT / MICH / 1911 BURLINGTON AVENUE

French Five Francs: UK (Louis Philippe)

H. J. MARTIN**H. J. MARTIN**

Large Cent: 1802

L. MARTIN**L. MARTIN / MAKER**

Nickel: 1905

J. MARTIN**J. MARTIN**

Large Cent: 1802

Small Cent: 1858

**R. MARTIN
Hudson, NY**

Robert Martin was a gunsmith in Hudson, NY (Sellers 1983: 201), but nothing else is known about him.

R. MARTIN / HUDSON

Large Cent: 1817

Half Dollar: 1812 1830

**J. MARTINE
Fayetteville, NC**

When James Martine began working in Fayetteville is not known, but by 1826 he had taken a Free Black named William A. Bass as his apprentice in coppersmithing. Martine advertised in the *North Carolina Journal* in 1829 he "had commenced the Tin Business in Fayetteville, a few doors east of Messrs Hall and Johnson." He sold "Brazier's Copper, Copper and Tin Ware, etc." and offered to buy old copper and pewter. In 1836 he took on more apprentices in the coppersmith and tinplate workers trade (Laughlin 1981 Vol. 3: 160-161). He died in 1864, a fact noted in *Martine v. International Life Insurance Society of London*, which refused to pay his widow Hester \$5,000, claiming the Civil War had invalidated its American insurance policies.

J. MARTINE / FAYT. N. C.

Dime: 1820

Two Reales: 1802

Half Dollar: 1828 1829 1832

**W. L. MARTZ****W. L. MARTZ / BUILDER**

Large Cent: 1807

J. E. MARVEL**J. E. MARVEL**

Large Cent: 1806

**MARWEDEL & OTTO
San Francisco, CA**

Marwedel & Otto was listed in the 1862 *San Francisco Directory and Business Guide* at both 135 Montgomery and Fremont between Folsom and Howard. The partners were Carl F. Marwedel and Charles Otto. A third address was given in its 1862 advertisement.

MARWEDEL & OTTO

HARDWARE & MECHANICS' TOOLS
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Steam Gauges, Vacuum Gauges, Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Gauge Cooks, Brass Work, Locks, Gongs, House Bells, etc.

Between Bush and Sutter, SAN FRANCISCO

The firm also was listed in the 1867 *Pacific Coast Business Directory*. It seems to have gone out of business in the 1870s.

MARWEDEL & OTTO. S. F.

Half Dollar: 186X

MASON BROS.

MASON BROS. / M. V. / M. V.

Silver Dollar: 1878

ARTHUR. S. MASON Lebanon, NH

Arthur Mason was listed in the 1850 Census in Grafton County, which is where Lebanon is located. He was born c. 1838. Arthur S. Mason was listed in the 1860 Census in Lebanon. He was born c. 1854. The pieces are made from various size individual punches. The writer has no idea about the significance of the dates,

ARTHUR. S. MASON / NOV. / 1799 / S. D. JONES / LEBANON. N.H.

Large Cent: 1851

ARTHUR S. MASON / NOV. 15 1772 / LEBANON, NH

Large Cent: 1852

B. MASON

B. MASON

Large Cent: 1828

Half Dollar: 1832

J. W. MASON

A possible issuer was James W. Mason, a blacksmith in Rehoboth, Massachusetts (Pollak 1994: 252).

J. W. MASON

Large Cent: 1802 1830 1847

Quarter: 1856

Half Dollar: 1859

JAS. MASON New Castle, IN

JAS. MASON / BARBER / NEW CASTLE / IND.

Dime: 1854

S. L. MASON

S. L. MASON

Large Cent: 1844

Hard Times Token

MASON, SHAVER & RHODES East McKeesport, PA

This firm was in business until the early 1960s. An internet auction lot of patent models of railroad rail braces included one marked with its name, but it is not clear if it made the actual brace or just a plastic model for the inventor.

MASON / SHAVER / & / RHODES

Nickel: UK (Buffalo)

MASONIC COUNTERMARKS

Many Masonic countermarks are found on US coins, and some are still being many, including the commonly encountered Lincoln cents with a compass and leveling square. Only a few older counterstamped coins are from specially prepared stamps, which turned a large cent into a lodge's mark penny. "265 / R. A. M." is such a stamp. The possible issuers were the Woodlawn Lodge of Chicago and the Chaldean Lodge of Brooklyn. The initials "A F & A M" of another countermark mean Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while "R. A. M." indicates Royal Arch Masons. Many other Masonic pieces were made from single letter punches and were used as personal mark pennies or keepsakes; they have separate listings in the alphabetical section.

A F & A M Monogram

Half Cent: 1825 1826

Canadian Large Cent: 1892

265 / R. A. M. in Triangle

Large Cent: 1830 1837 1840 1841 1848 (3) 1849 1851 (2) 1853 (3)

UK (3)

MASONIC HALL

MASONIC HALL

Quarter: 1853

MASS

It is not known if these are from the same stamp as they have not been illustrated.

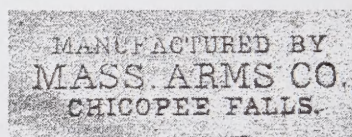
MASS

Large Cent: 1802 1836

Dime: 1838

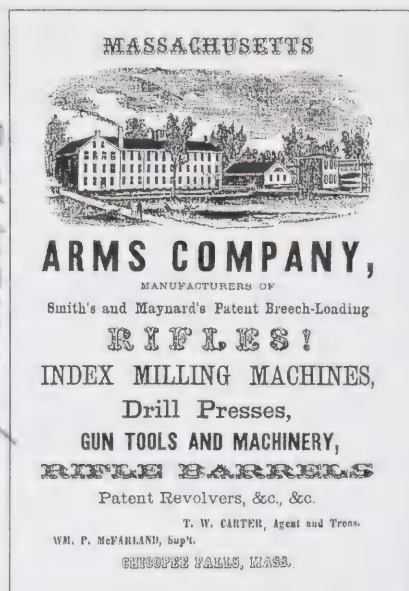
MASS. ARMS CO. Chicopee Falls, MA

The Massachusetts Arms Co. was founded in 1850 and made over 50,000 firearms during the Civil War. This countermark is from the stamp that was used on its Smith breech-loading percussion carbines. The company also was a licensee of E. R. Maynard for making breech-loading rifles. (See that listing).



Gun Stamp that Appears on Coins

Its 1864 advertisement mentioned Smith's and Maynard's rifles, index milling machines, drill presses, revolvers, gun tools and gun machinery. It also made cotton machinery, cannons, heavy tools, presentation swords, and a wide variety of gilt and plated wares. Two of the early associates of the firm were Horace Smith and Daniel Wesson, who left to form Smith and Wesson, the famous firearms company. In 1866 the Massachusetts Arms Co's factory was sold to the Lamb Knitting Machinery Co.



MANUFACTURED BY / MASS. ARMS CO. / CHICOPEE FALLS

Large Cent: 1842 1857
 Small Cent: 1857 1858
 Half Dollar: 1857
 Colonial Coin: UK
 With MAYNARD ARMS CO. / WASHINGTON
 Large Cent: 1851

J. MASSOT
 St. Louis, MO

The *St. Louis Directories* of 1840 to 1847 listed Joseph Massot as a wholesale grocer on 4th St. between Cedar and Mulberry. He was in business at least a decade earlier as Massot was noted in an 1830 US Senate Document (Vol 4, Pt. 1, No. 512). On Sept. 30th of that year he was paid \$34.50 for sugar, coffee, wine, salt, etc. provided to sick Indians attending the Prairie du Chien Treaty negotiations and purchased from him by the Treaty Commissioners. Massot sometimes had to stamp both sides of a coin, and his stamps clearly were meant for marking something large. Perhaps boxes of provisions? That would explain "1840" as perhaps the year of a government contract. Another unusual aspect of Massot's issues is that one of his "ST. LOUIS" stamps is found by itself on a half dollar.

J. MASSOT / 1840
 Rev: ST. LOUIS
 French Six Livres: 1792
 French Five Francs: L'An 8

ST. LOUIS (Large Stamp)
 Half Dollar: 1834

MATH. IRON
 Louisville, KY

MATH. IRON / LOUISVILLE K.Y.
 Small Cent: 1898

I. MATHEWS & CO.
 Winthrop, ME

The historical section of the 1903 *Winthrop Register* noted that I. Mathews & Co. had been a boot and show manufacturer. Its founder, Isreal Mathews was born c. 1821 and was in business by the 1840s.

I. MATHEWS & CO / WINTHROP, ME
 Half Dollar: 1858

THEO. V. MATHEWS
 Springfield, MO

According to E. S. Harrison's *History of Santa Cruz County* (San Francisco, 1901), Theodore V. Mathews was born in Pittsburgh, PA, on Oct. 4, 1847. He moved to Springfield, Missouri in July of 1867, where he was in the stage business. From late 1871 he was the district manager of the Northwestern Stage Co., and managed its interests in Idaho, Utah, Washington and Oregon. In 1873 he settled in Santa Cruz, and remained in the stage business until 1886. There he was elected county assessor, later went into real estate and insurance, and was still living when Harrison's book was published in 1901.

THEO. V. MATHEWS / 1868 / *** / SPRINGFIELD, MO,
 Newfoundland Twenty Cents: 1868

MATHEWS & MCGARRY
 New York City, NY

This short-lived business was listed in the 1860 *New York City Directory* as smiths at 106 W. 29th St. The partners were Bernard Mathews and Michael McGarry. In the 1858 *Directory*, Mathews had been listed as a horseshoer with no business address. In 1862, McGarry was a smith at 104 W. 29th, and Mathews shop was next door at 106 W. 29th.

MATHEWS / & / MCGARRY
 Large Cent: 1845

E. MATTHEWS

E. MATTHEWS
 Large Cent: 1803

J. & I. MATTHIAS
 Hamilton, Ohio

Stephen D. Cone noted in his *Concise History of Hamilton, Ohio* (1901, Vol 2: 100) that Hamilton's 1840 *Business Mirror* had the listing, "Stove, Copper and Tin Work - J. & I. Matthias."

J & I. MATTHIAS
 Large Cent: 1852
 Three Cents (Nickel): UK
 Quarter: 1818

J. MAULL
 Philadelphia, PA

John Maull was a Philadelphia silversmith in 1848 and 1849 (Kovel 1989: 244; Noel Turner, *American Silver Flatware* 1972). This may be his stamp.

J. MAULL
 Large Cent: 1832

MAURICE & HENRY
 St. Louis, MO

This firm placed advertisements in newspapers of many towns located on the Mississippi River in 1859 and 1860, noting it dealt in jewelry, watches, Colt pistols, Bowie knives and photographic supplies. It was located at 52 North Main, upstairs, above Adam's Express Co., at the "Sign of the Golden Eagle." (Peter Palmquist and Thomas Kailbourne, *Pioneer Photographers from the Mississippi to the Continental Divide* 2005). This is the backstamp that appeared on silverware and other metal objects it retailed (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online),

The partners were William H. Maurice and William D. Henry; the latter had earlier been associated with E. Mead (see that listing).

MAURICE & HENRY / ST. LOUIS

Dime: 1872

E. W. MAXCY

See Providence Silversmiths

C. M. MAXWELL

Wilkes-Barre, PA

The 1870 Census noted Charles M. Maxwell had been born c. 1845 and was a sewing machine dealer in Wilkes-Barre (Michael McAllister).

C. M. MAXWELL / AGENT. / WILKES BARRE

British Halfpenny: 1806

D. MAXWELL & SON

West Winsted, CT

The 1880 *Directory of the Borough of Winsted* listed Maxwell & Sons as harness makers at 294 Main. The partners were Daniel Maxwell and his son Peter.

D. MAXWELL & SON / HARNESS / M'FRS / W. WINSTED CT. (All in Oval)

Large Cent: 1851

Quarter: 1854 (2) 1875 1876

J. MAXWELL

J. MAXWELL

Large Cent: 1816 1817 1822 1829

JENNIE MAXWELL

Newfane, NY

According to genealogical websites, Jennie Maxwell Breckon was born in 1851 and died in 1933. She is buried in the Wrights Corners Cemetery in Niagars County.

JENNIE MAXWELL / NEWFANE / N. Y.

Two Cents: 1864

E. L. MAY

May must have been a jeweler, as this quarter has been made into a love token, but May's store has not been located.

E. L. MAY

Quarter: 1855

S. MAY

S. MAY

Small Cent: 1865

Large Cent: 1828 UK

D. MAYDOLE

Norwich, NY

The adz-eye nail hammer was invented by David Maydole, and is what people think of today as the typical hammer. The David Maydole Hammer Co. of Norwich, NY, sponsored James Parton's book, *A Captain of Industry; The Story of David Maydole, Inventor of the Adz-Eye Hammer*, 1917).

D MAYDOLE / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: 1850

G. MAYER

Norfolk, VA

This stamp of Gotlieb A. Mayer is known on silverware (Robert Merchant). He is listed in hallmark directories as a Norfolk silversmith from 1835 (Kovel 1969: 244). The 1872 *Norfolk and Portsmouth Directory* listed G. Mayer as a jeweler at 20 Bank St.

G. MAYER

Large Cent: 1851 UK

MAY FLOWER SALOON

Memphis, TN

The 1859 and 1860 *Memphis Directories* noted Benjamin F. Wyant was the proprietor of the May Flower Saloon. An 1857-0 half dollar with this stamp was discovered using a metal detector in 2010 (Treasure Net, online).

BEN F. WYANT / MAY FLOWER / SALOON / NO 137 MAIN ST. / MEMPHIS - TENN.

Half Dollar: 1854 1855 1856 1857 (2) 1858 (2)

With Obv: GEN. PIKE and Rev: GEN. PIKE and P. J. LARSON

Half Dollar: 1856



MAYHEW

MAYHEW

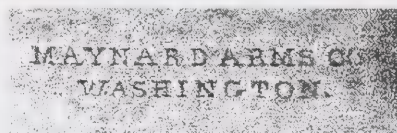
Large Cent: 1798



E. R. MAYNARD and MAYNARD ARMS CO.

Washington, DC

In 1845, Dr. Edward Maynard was working as a dental surgeon in Washington, D. C., and received a patent for a Percussion Primer and Gunlock. From then until 1868 he obtained half a dozen more patents, mostly for firearms and cartridges, but one for a metallic button. He licensed the production of his breech-loading percussion rifle to the Massachusetts Arms Co. (Carey 1953: 75-76, Flayderman 1990: 442). That explains why both stamps are on this large cent.



Gun Stamp that Also Appears on Coins

MAYNARD ARMS CO. / WASHINGTON with MANUFACTURED BY / MASS.
ARMS CO. / CHICOPEE FALLS
Large Cent: UK

E. R. MAYNARD
Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864

JOE MAYNARD

JOE MAYNARD / YELENO / & / PERC
Nickel: 1913

R. H. MAYNARD Buffalo, NY

This large cent has a number of countermarks. While most of them at first seem to be hallmarks, the writer was unable to match any of them to known hallmarks. A number of writers have suggested that some stamp makers used large cents to test stamps, and this may be an example of such a piece by a Buffalo stamp maker.

The photograph of this piece on eBay was really bad, and the only countermark that could be read with certainty is "R. H. MAYNARD / BUFFALO" in a semicircle with a hollow center. It appears twice. Silversmith references list a person of this name, but this clearly is not a hallmark-type stamp, and no one of that name was listed in *Buffalo Directories* as a silversmith or jeweler.

R. H. Maynard was first listed as a clerk in 1832, without occupation from 1844 to 1847, and from 1849 onward as a real estate broker. By 1859 he had become the president of the Aurora & Buffalo Plank Road. Maynard may have been involved in the short-lived partnership of Flagg & Maynard, which was mentioned in a Jan. 1841 *Report of the Receiver of the Bank of Buffalo*. An apparent successor firm was Flagg & Pratt, which dealt in copper, tin, and sheet iron wares. This sort of stamp might have been used on tinware, and this countermarked large cent might have been used to test stamps made for people who lived in Buffalo and vicinity by a particular stamp maker? One of Maynard's advertisements appeared in the 1840 *Commercial Advertiser Directory of the City of Buffalo*.

R. H. MAYNARD, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 8 SENECA STREET.

Has for Sale, and will be Sold to suit Purchasers, Lots in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, in this City.

Also, 2100 Acres of first-rate heavy Timbered Land, from 12 to 15 miles from Buffalo, in the Town of Amherst, between the Ellicott and Tonawanda Creeks.

Cash at all times to invest in Lands, Bonds, and Mortgages, in this City and County.

June, 1849.

R. H. MAYNARD / BUFFALO with G. HALL and E. HUGHES and J. SIBLEY, and a number of pseudo-hallmarks, including Head of George Washington, Anchor, Star and A
Large Cent: 182X



Enlarged Countermark

J. H. M'C

J. H. M'C
Large Cent: 1827
Two Reales: 1742-1750 Type
Mexican Two Reales: 1734

MCALEER Baltimore, MD

MCALEER
Large Cent: 1802

MCALEER / BALTO
Large Cent

MCALLER / PATENT / BALTO
Large Cent: 1837

G. W. MCALLISTER

A person of this name was listed as a wheelwright in Washington, Vermont, in the 1849 *New England Mercantile Union Business Directory*.

G. W. MCALLISTER
Large Cent: 1848 1850

THOMAS MCAVITY St. John, New Brunswick

According to local newspaper accounts, at the age of twelve during the 1820s, Thomas McAvity became an indentured servant in the hardware business. In 1834 he opened his own dry goods and hardware store at 9 Water St. The name of the firm was Thomas McAvity and Co. until 1854, when it became J & T McAvity when his brother John became a partner. This advertisement with the name spelled M'Avity appeared in the 1857 *Saint John Business Directory and Almanac*.

**J. & T. McAVITY,
HARDWARE
MERCHANTS.
Importers and
DEALERS IN
ENGLISH,
French and German
HARDWARE,
No. 9,
WATER STREET,
Saint John, N. B.**

JOHN McAVITY. THOMAS McAVITY

Thomas was the Mayor of St. John from 1859 to 1863. He was its host in 1860 when the Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VII, visited the city. During the 1860s he bought a small brass foundry on Princess St. It prospered and after a couple of relocations became one of the largest in the British Empire.

 T. McAVITY & SONS <small>LIMITED.</small> MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE <u>CUTLERY</u> Silverware Paints, Oils, Glass CHINAWARE STAINLESS PLATE/UTENSIL CUPPERWARE BRASSWARE SUPPLIES ALL THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING BRANCH IRON PIPE And Fittings STEAM PUMPS SHIPS' PUMPS WELL PUMPS GUNS Rifles and Revolvers Importation of all kinds. FISHING TACKLE. Trout and Salmon Flies, Etc. BRANCHES AND OFFICES: ST. JOHN N.B. 13 TO 17 KING STREET. 88 TO 92 WATER ST. VULCAN IRON WORKS 27 & 12 BROAD ST.	
     	     

By 1872, the firm was T. McAvity and Sons. It made valves, whistles, and all sorts of hardware, including fire hydrants, which today are found across Canada. The McAvity Buildings were destroyed in the Great St. John Fire of 1877, but by 1879 the firm had erected a large retail store at 13-17 King St. and a huge brass foundry on Water St. Thomas died in 1887.



McAvity's Store at 13-17 King St. c. 1910

During the First World War the company made artillery shells and employed 2,500 people at branches in a number of cities. By the Second World War the St. John foundry still had 500 employees and made brass steam valves for the Royal Canadian Navy. In 1959 it was sold to Crane Canada, Ltd. By 1980 the St. John plant was abandoned and torn down in 1985. Crane uses the McAvity trademark today on its own fire hydrants.

The March 1893 *Numismatist* reprinted an article from the *St. John Globe* about one such coin. Like the countermarked quarter of a Maine tea company that was found in the donations plate of a Kansas Church – see the China Tea Co. listing – the same happened here. A McAvity copper “had been taken up in the collection at a Sunday service in the Musquash Anglican Church.” It was given to Stephen S. McAvity, one of the sons of Thomas, who gave it to the numismatist John S. McLaren. This account also parallels the stories that Calvin Ball – the Syracuse, NY jeweler – told about how late in his life people gave him three dozen of the coins he had stamped “STONE & BALL” forty years earlier.

While the first sort of countermark looks like it might be an advertising issue, the others may be worker's souvenirs made by putting coins in stamping machines. It once was believed another variety reads “T. MCAVITY & SONS / ST JOHN / N. B.” but that turned out to be a washer whose stamp is circular around a center hole (see Baker 2006: 53). The washer was part of a product and identified the maker.

T. MCAVITY / 9 WATER STREET
 Canadian Token
 British Shilling: 1816



THOMAS MCAVITY / ST. JOHN. N B
 British Halfpenny: UK

THOMAS MCAVITY & CO. IRONMONGERS around ST JOHN / N B
 Canadian Token

MCAVOY & CO.
 South Walpole, MA

The likely issuer was McAvoy & Co. of South Walpole, which exhibited trowels at Massachusetts Charitable Mechanical Association Fairs in Boston from 1850 to 1874.

MCAVOY & CO / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1848



MCC & Y

MCC & Y
Large Cent: 1837

J MCCALL
Waco, Texas

J MCCALL DROVER WACO
Two Reales: 1774

D.H. MC CHESNEY
Cohoes, NY

D. H. MC CHESNEY. / COHOES
Quarter: 1876

JAMES B. MCCLANAN
Buffalo, NY

James B. McClanan was a Buffalo silversmith, who was a partner in Meyer and McClanan in 1835. This coin also is stamped with "oval silversmiths' punches" not described further by the owner.

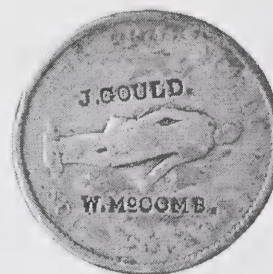
MCCLANAN
Large Cent: 1827

J. MCCLUNEY

J. MCCLUNEY
Half Dollar: 1855 1856

W. MCCOMB

W. MCCOMB
Large Cent: 1794 1842 UK
Also with J. GOULD.
Canadian Token



W. B. MCCORMICK
Alton, Ohio

W. B. MCCORMICK / ALTON O
Mexican Eight Reales: 1839

R MCCOY

R MCCOY
New Jersey Cent: 1787

R. W. MC.CULLOUGH
Pittsburgh, PA

Robert W. McCullough was only a year old when listed in the 1860 Census, having been born in 1859.

tars / R. W. MC.CULLOUGH. / * / PITTS. PA.
Civil War Token

MCCURDY

These countermarked coins may be the work of Alexander McCurdy, who was listed in the 1889 *New England Directory* as an "Edge Tool Manufacturer (Fishermen's Knives)" and "Carriage Maker" in Gloucester, Massachusetts (Hank Thoele).

MCCURDY
Large Cent: 1834 1846

J. MCDILL

J. MCDILL
Quarter: 1806

MCDONALD

MCDONALD
Large Cent: 1803

D. J. MCDONALD
Pittsburgh, PA

Daniel J. McDonald was a Pittsburgh gunsmith from 1856 to 1864 (Sellers 1983; American-Firearms, online). He was listed as proprietor of the Iron City Gunworks at 118 4th St. in the 1860 *Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities*.

D. J. MCDONALD
Large Cent: 1843
British Guiana Half Stiver: 1843

G. O. MCDONALD

G. O. MCDONALD
Small Cent: 1866
Half Dollar: 1835

J. MCDONALD

J. MCDONALD
Large Cent: UK
Canadian Bank Token: 1852

T. MCDONALD

T. MCDONALD
Large Cent: 1843 1851
Denmark Skilling: 1771

E. MCDONNELL
Birrtón, WV

BURTON, W VA / B & O RR / E : MCDONNELL / FEB 15 1869
French Five Francs: UK (Louis Philippe)

MCELROY & CRANE
Newark, NJ

This firm was mentioned in the 1874 Newark Directory. The partners were John P. McElroy and Edward C. Crane.

MCELROY & CRANE
Large Cent: 1853

J. F. MCFADDEN & SON
Pittsburgh, PA

John B. McFadden was living in Pittsburgh by 1830 and became a silversmith and jeweler. His firm soon was called J. B. McFadden & Co. It became J. B. McFadden & Co. in 1856 when his son James became his partner (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). The 1856 and 1860 *Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities* listed it as silversmiths and jewelers at 95 Market St. When they sold the business c. 1866, John became a fire insurance agent, and James became a jeweler in Wilkins, a few miles outside of Pittsburgh. By 1880 James had become the Fire Marshall of Allegheny (Michael McAllister).

J. F. MCFADDEN & SON
Large Cent: 1838

**C. MCFARLIN**

C. MCFARLIN
Large Cent: 1802 1847 1853 1856
Small Cent: 1859

C. MCFARLOE

C. MCFARLOE
Large Cent: 1802

P. MCGARRIT

P. MCGARRIT / CAST STEEL
Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1857

CON MCG

CON MCG
Voce Populi Halfpenny: 1760

T. W. MCGILL

T. W. MCGILL
Half Dollar: 1873
Silver Dollar: 1872

A, MCGILVRAY
Harrisonburg, VA

This stamp appears on long rigles made by Alexander McGilvray of Harrisonburg. According to genealogical and auction notes, he was born c. 1798 and was active as a gunsmith from 1820 to 1854.

A. MCGILVRAY
Large Cent: 1838

**MCGLAN**

MCGLAN
Half Cent: 1804 1829

P. MCGLE

P. MCGLE
Large Cent: UK (2)

W. D. MCGLOGHLON
Everett, Washington

By the 1860s, William D. McGloghlon was a well known jeweler in London, Ontario. The Aug. 1, 1866, *Horological Journal* noted he had been elected a member of the British Horological Institute (of watchmakers) and his address was 77 Dumas St. He was born in Ireland c. 1840, and is credited in *The City of London, Ontario* (1897) as founding the city's Knights of the Maccabees lodge. The 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ontario* published a woodcut of his residence at 558 Taldot St.



This woodcut in the same book shows the interior and exterior of his store. It was then located at 136 Dundas St.



In 1878 he received a US patent for improvements in stem winding watches. He advertised a going out of business sale in the July 28, 1880, *London Advertiser* (Baker 2006). Then he disappeared from the Canadian records and his story seemed to have ended.



Instead, he had immigrated to the US. The Oct. 11, 1899, *Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review* noted, "W. D. McGloghlon, who has been

a resident of Dover, Del. for a number of years, will move to Seattle, Wash., about the last of October." Its *Western Supplement* noted on Dec. 13th that "W. D. McGloghlon, jeweler, of Dover, Del. has rented a shop in the Maxwell building, Everett, Wash. for a jewelry business." He was listed in the 1900 *Everett Directory* as a jeweler at 1721 Hewitt Avenue, and is buried in the city's Evergreen Cemetery. The countermarking of Canadian coins had been made illegal in Canada in 1869, these stamped coins are worn, and Canadian coins would not have been common in Delaware. Therefore, they probably were stamped after McGloghlon's moved to Everett and reflected his early career in Ontario.

W. D. MCGLOGLHON

Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872 1886

Canadian Fifty Cents: 1872

US Quarter: 185X

US Hard Times Token



E. MCGOUN Philadelphia, PA

E. MCGOUN / PHILA

Large Cent: 1838

MCH & H MFG CO New York, NY

MCH & H MFG CO N-Y

Small Cent: 1859

J. MCHANNON Oxford, Ohio

The 1870 Census listed Joseph McHannon as a horticulturist in Oxford, which is about twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati. He was born in Maryland c. 1811, and during the 1830s and 1840s purchased land "West of the Great Miami River" (Michael McAllister). He advertised selected groups of mixed flower and vegetable seeds in the 1873 *Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardiner*.

J. MCHANNON / OXFORD, O.

Large Cent: 1838



J. MCHARG

Rome, NY

Rulau (NY-Rm 7) identified this as the stamp of John B. McHarg, who was a Rome, NY, gunsmith. Instead, it apparently is his father's stamp. The 1850 Census noted John McHarg had been born c. 1850, and *The History of Rome, New York* (1896) commented about the former businesses on Dominick St. "On the next lot west was a small building occupied soon after 1820 by James McHarg, father of John B. McHarg. James McHarg worked in the arsenal, but about 1826 he started a gunsmith shop there in the front and lived in the rear." John B. was listed in the 1850 Census as a gunsmith, and by the turn of the century, his son - John's grandson - had become the first US maker of jointed fishing rods and artificial flies.

J. MCHARG

Large Cent: 1819

Two Reales: 1777

MCHERVEY

1803 / 1870 / MCHERVEY

Large Cent: 1803

J. MCILL

J. MCILL

Large Cent: 1828 1850

RUTH A. MCINTIRE

Laconia, NH

RUTH A. / MCINTIRE / LACONIA / N. H. / MARCH 4, 1905

Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)

WM. MCINTIRE

WM. MCINTIRE

Half Dollar: 1807

MCINTOSH

MCINTOSH

Large Cent: 1803

J. C. MCINTYRE

J. C. MCINTYRE

French Five Francs: L'An 10 1834

J. W. MCK

J. W. MCK

Large Cent: 1803

D. MCKAY

It seems unlikely that all these countermarked coins were struck by the same individual because of the varied dates of the stamped coins.

D. MCKAY

Large Cent: 1798 1846

Small Cent: 1864 1865 1901

Nickel: 1886

J. MCKAY

J. MCKAY

Large Cent: 1851

Small Cent: 1857

"Old British Copper" UK

JAMES MCKAY
Belleville, Ontario

Lovell's 1871 *Province of Ontario Directory* listed James McKay as a druggist on St. John St. He was not in the 1871 or 1881 Censuses, but by 1886 had moved to Toronto and was listed in that year's *Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory* as a druggist at 106 Agnes St. The 1891 Census indicated he had been born in Scotland c. 1846 and was still active as a Toronto druggist. The letters of this piece are countermarked, while the mortise and pestle are engraved. This is a smoothed-off silver coin that is holed at the top, but the hole does not show in the photo. It might have been attached to, say, a watch fob.

JAMES MCKAY / Mortise and Pestle (Engraved) / ** BELLEVILLE. O ***
Uncertain Silver Coin



M. MCKAY

The two cents also is countermarked "July 15, 1875."

M. MCKAY

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1866

N. P. MCKEAN
Nashua, NH

This personal souvenir seems to have been a pocket piece. Newton P. McKean was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses as born in 1844 and then of Hillsborough, NH. He was still living in 1904, when noted in the *Annals of the Early Settler's Association of Cuyahoga County, Ohio* (1904) as born in NH in 1844 and having moved to the Western Reserve in 1864. The *Annals* (1899: 505) also noted he and John Ingersoll ran the "famous restaurant on the public square" in Cleveland called Ingersoll & McKean; it is referred to as a saloon in other works. They also were green grocers, who sold fruits and vegetables to lake residents. After Ingersoll retired, the restaurant became Richards & McKean, and "was one of the best known in Northern Ohio."

N. P. MCKEAN. / NASHUA. / N. H.

Silver Dollar: 1795



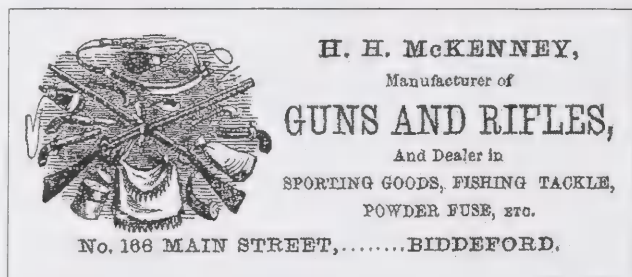
C. H. MCKEE
Worthington, MN

C. H. MCKEE / WORTHINGTON / MINN / NOV 11 / 1873
Saxony Two Talers: 1859

MCKENNEY
Bath, Biddeford, and Saco, ME

Henry H. McKenney was born c. 1807 and was a gunsmith in Biddeford from 1855 to 1871. He received a patent in 1869 for an Improvement in Repeating Firearms. He also did business under the names McKenney & Co. and McKenney & Bean, with Samuel L. Bean being a partner in the latter firm. McKenney & Co. was listed as a steel stamp maker in Biddeford in the 1856 *Maine Register and Business Directory*, and had existed since at least 1854 when it received a diploma for a shot gun and "steel figures" from the York Agricultural Society.

Henry's son, J. F. McKenney also was a gunsmith who worked with his father in Biddeford, and later established shops in Saco and Bath. The Davistown Museum for the Study of Early Tools (online) notes a hacksaw that is marked "MCKENNEY BIDDLEFORD." What all this means is the McKenneys were more than gunsmiths, and these countermarked coins were made from the various stamps they used to mark their metal goods. This advertisement appeared in the 1866 *Biddeford Directory*.



MCKENNEY.
Large Cent: 1816

MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH.
Large Cent: 1848

MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BIDDEFORD.
Large Cent: 1827 1843 1846 1847 1848 1854
Half Dollar: 1810 1833

MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BIDDEFORD. / MAINE
Large Cent: 1848
Half Dollar: 1810 1833

J. F. MCKENNEY.
Large Cent: 1816 1827 1842 1843 1845

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH
Large Cent: 1844 1845 1848

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BATH
Large Cent: 1827 1837 1842 1844 1847 UK

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH. / BIDDEFORD
Large Cent: 1851

J. F. MCKENNEY. / GUNSMITH / SACO
Large Cent: 1805 1822 1824 1827 1835 1844 1845 1848 1850



J. F. MCKENNEY. / SACO
Large Cent: 1824 1835 1847 UK (2)

BIDDEFORD
Large Cent: UK

SACO
Large Cent: 1829

SACO, ME (Not examined, may be a different issuer)
Large Cent: 1850

W. P. MCKEON

W. P. MCKEON ("N" Retrograde)
Nickel: 1867 1884

I. M. N. MCKINNEY
Industry, Ohio

I. M. N. MCKINNEY / INDUSTRY / OHIO
Quarter: 1875

MCKNIGHT & CO
New York City, NY

MCKNIGHT & CO NY
Small Cent: 1888

MCKOWN

MCKOWN
Large Cent: 1798


J. A. MCL

J. A. MCL
Canadian Token
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: UK (Victoria)
US Half Dollar: 1896

H. M'CLALLEN
Auburn, NY

Two Kentucky rifles from the 1840s recently were sold at auction with their barrels stamped "H M'Clallen Auburn." In his advertisements he also spelled his name "McClallen" and McLallen. Hugh McLallen was noted in the 1860 Census as having been born c. 1793, and was listed in the 1857 *Auburn Directory* as a gunsmith at 9 North St. (David Palmer). During the 1840s he ran a series of ads in the *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*. This one appeared in its Feb. 22, 1843, issue.

SPORTSMEN, TAKE NOTICE!



THE Subscriber has received by the last arrivals, up to the 25th June—and now offers for sale at his shop Theatre Block, North Street.—

35 Double Guns, Downagers, Squib, and Twist, and plain, a general assortment. Docketing Guns, &c.

40 Single Guns.

50 pair Pocket Pistols, some Self-Cocking.

100 Rifles, also on hand, of his own manufacture.

Musket and Equipage for Military Trainings. Game Bags, Powder Flasks, Rifle Barrels at 1/2 a piece, and all articles suitable for Gun-making.

Shot by the Bag, and Powder by the Keg or smaller quantity.

All business in his line, repairing &c, done on the shortest notice—and all the above sold, as well as work done at reduced prices to suit the times.

Old Guns taken in exchange for new ones, as well as all kinds of Country Produce.

July 12, 1842 H. M'CLALLEN.

H. M'CLALLEN
Large Cent: 1817 1851

J. MCLEAN

J. MCLEAN
Large Cent: 1845
Eight Reales: UK

MCM I. CO.

MCM / I. CO.
Large Cent: UK

L. MCMASTER

L. MCMASTER
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1858

H. MCMILLAN

H. MCMILLAN
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: UK
Canadian Fifty Cents: 1881

I. MCMULLIN
Philadelphia, PA

John McMullin was a Philadelphia silversmith from 1790 to 1841 (Kovel 1989: 249)

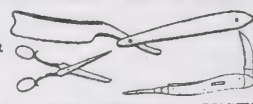
I. MCMULLIN
Large Cent: 1807



R. MCNAMEE
Richmond, VA

Robert McNamee (M'Namee) made surgical and dental instruments until c. 1870 (David Schenkman). According to the 1860 *Richmond Directory*, his address was 14th St. between Main and Franklin Sts. He placed this advertisement in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*.

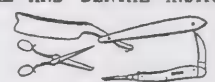
ROBERT MCNAMEE,

MANUFACTURER  AND DEALER IN

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
ELASTIC TRUSSES, &c.
MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL.
REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice.

His advertisement in the 1855 *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia* gave his address at 164 Main St., opposite the American Hotel.

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.



ROBERT M'NAMEE
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF
PHYSICIANS AND STUDENTS
TO HIS STOCK OF
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
Which he will guarantee to sell as low as the same can be purchased in any Northern City. Please call and examine.
164 Main street, opposite American Hotel,
RICHMOND, VA.

R. MCNAMEE / RICHD VA.
Large Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1805

MCNT

MCNT
Large Cent: 1817 1848

A. D. MCPHERSON
Bozeman, Montana

A. D. McPherson was a justice of the peace in Gallatin County, Montana, who was mentioned in passing regarding the case of State of Montana vs Cadwell in *The Pacific Reporter* (1894: 90). He also was listed as a Bozeman justice of the peace in the 1898 *Annual Report of*

the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of the State of Montana. This appears to be a name tag of the sort that would be attached to one's luggage.

A. D. MCPHERSON / BOZEMAN / M. T. and ornamentation
Canadian Token



MCVICAR

MCVICAR
Canadian Blacksmith Token (Wood-5)

J. MCW CO.

J. MCW CO.
Nickel: 1893

D. MCWAIN

This was not a common name, but three D. Mcwains were listed in the 1840 Census in Jefferson County, NY.

D. MCWAIN.
Large Cent: 1838 UK
Quarter: 1836
Half Dollar: 1808
Two Reales: 1783 1806

A. MEAD

This stamp previously was read as "AMEAD" but "A. MEAD" seems to be correct. Andrew Mead was listed as a hardware merchant at 151 Fulton in the 1842 *New York City Directory*; he is a likely issuer. Abraham Mead was listed at the New York Customs House from the 1840s to 1860s, and into the 1870s there also was an Abraham Mead & Co.

A. MEAD
Large Cent: 1825 1830

A. MEAD / * Anchor *
Two Reales: 1777 1789
Eight Reales: 1796



E. MEAD

Ithaca, NY, and St. Louis, MO

In 1831, Edward Edmund Mead (Meade) was working as a silversmith in Ithaca, NY, and later moved to St. Louis. There he and his partner advertised in the 1837 *Western Address Directory*, "Mead & Adriance, Importers and wholesale dealers in Clocks, Watches, Fine Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, generally, Corner of Pine and Main sts. Edward Mead, Edwin Adriance, St. Louis." At one time he also sold photographic equipment, but may have gotten out of that business as C. S. Russell was listed as "Successor to Edward Mead & Co." as photographers by 1865. This information about Mead appeared in Taylor and Crooks' *Sketch Book of Saint Louis* (1858: 365-366).

EDWARD MEAD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., &c.
ALSO IMPORTERS OF
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, &c.

At No. 50 Main street is located the house of Messrs. Edward Mead & Co., the most extensive importers of Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, and Daguerrean Stock in the West. In 1835, Mr. Mead, the head of the present firm, commenced business in this city in company with Mr. Adriance, under the style of Mead & Adriance. At that period the wants of the country were not so great as at the present time; yet they found their stock in advance of the demand, and for several years the business was not as successful as anticipated. In 1840 Mr. Adriance withdrew from the copartnership, leaving Mr. Mead to continue the business.

Devoting his whole energies to his business, Mr. M. has had the satisfaction of seeing it increase in proportion with the city and State, and now the house of E. Mead & Co. is known throughout the entire land as having a large capital and ability to fill any contract that may be given it.

In 1849, when so much of the city was laid a smouldering mass of ruins, Mr. Mead lost his all. But, Phoenix-like, he emerged from the ashes with renewed vigor, and once more commenced the devious path to prosperity. How well he has succeeded is to be perceived by a glance at his establishment.

In 1852 Mr. Mead discovered that there was little economy and some injustice to the city in making all his purchases in New York and suffering them to retain profits on importations which might as well be distributed. Having taken Mr. Wm. H. Maurice and E. H. Mead in partnership with him in this year, Mr. M. set himself to work to make importations on his own account, and with this view he went to Europe, visited all the cities with which he was desirous of having business relations, made arrangements for the future, and has been for some years past enjoying the success of his efforts. Nothing can now be ordered in his line, either in Jewelry or the most costly Plate, which can not be supplied by them.

There is another department to which E. Mead & Co. have devoted particular attention. All Western people, from a twelve year old boy to the man three score and ten, are pleased with Guns, and this house has a magnificent supply of them; one floor is entirely devoted to the exhibition of them, and we doubt whether there is such a stock in the country. Double Barrel Guns and Rifles, of every size and description, length and quality, and cost, are here displayed; and it will be hard if any order can not be filled. We understand, indeed, that merchants from this and adjoining States, who go to New York to purchase goods, always omit these articles in their bills, preferring to purchase them from Messrs. E. Mead & Co., and there is good reason for it. This

house buys directly from the gunmakers of Europe, and on the most favorable terms; as the duties are the same here as in New York, it can afford to sell, and does sell, as cheap as the New Yorkers can do. Such houses deserve the encouragement of our people, and we are sure that this fact, when it becomes generally known, will induce merchants from the country, and all who buy goods for their own use, to visit the store of Messrs. Edward Mead & Co.

This stamp is in the same letter style of Mead's hallmark, but is incuse rather than relief. So it might have been used on the guns and other products he imported. The 1799 two reales with his stamp also is engraved "Jany 17 1846."

E. MEAD

Quarter: 1854
Two Reales: 1799

H. D. MEAD

H. D. MEAD

Quarter: 1806

J. F. MEAD

J. F. MEAD

Large Cent: 1849
Small: 1875

S. MEAD

S. MEAD

Large Cent: 1840
Two Cents: UK

S. B. MEAD

S. B. MEAD

Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1857

W. MEAD

W. MEAD

Hard Times Token
Canadian Token (3)



J. W. MEARS Modern Issue

There are numerous examples of this stamp on a wide variety of world coins, tokens, and even a Connecticut cent. The pieces sometimes appear at auction in multiple coin lots, which indicates they were stamped by a coin collector or dealer.

J. W. MEARS

Numerous



MEDINA CO.

MEDINA CO.

Canadian Bank Token

J. O. MEGQUIRE

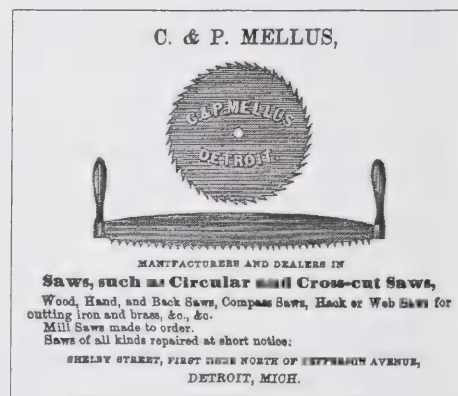
According to the 1900 Census, a person named John O. Megquire was an iron worker in Portland, Maine, and had been born c. 1833 (Hank Thoele). He might not have been the issuer as the other two have not been traced.

J. O. MEGQUIRE

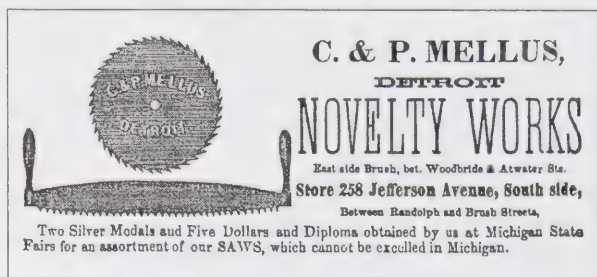
Large Cent: 1847 1851
With H. J. CODY and W. H. UPTON
Half Dollar: 1854
Two Reales: 1790

C. & P. MELLUS Detroit, MI

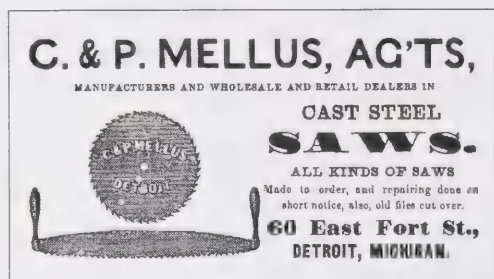
This business manufactured and sold saws from at least 1852. The partners were Christian and Peter Mellus, who were born in Prussia. Its advertisement in the 1852 *Detroit Directory* noted it was located on Shelby St., First Door North of Jefferson St.



Similar advertisements illustrating one of its circular saws and two-person cross-cut saws appeared in a succession of directories. The advertisement in the 1866 *Detroit City Directory* noted the business was then called the Detroit Novelty Works and had received two silver medals at Michigan State Fairs for its saws.



This advertisement in the 1860 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory* noted that its address was then 60 Fort St., and it would manufacture cast steel saws "made to order."



C. & P. MELLUS / DETROIT
Large Cent: 1850

D. MELOTT
Watertown

Gregory and Melott advertised their block and pulley mechanisms in Watertown newspapers. G. D. Melott seems to have applied for a patent in 1868, but documents are misdigitized and relevant information cannot be read. (The application was for an "aruele" called a "Ciatoth")

D. MELOTT / Shoe / WATERTOWN
Large Cent: UK

M. MELVIN

M. MELVIN
Canadian Token
Canadian Large Cent: 1859
US Large Cent: 1852 UK
US Two Cents: 1865



READ THE MENACE
Aurora, MO

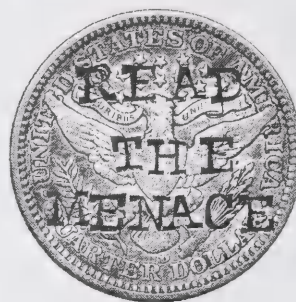
The Menace was published in Aurora, Missouri, by The Menace Publishing Company, whose editor was Wilbur Franklin Phelps. During the election of 1912, Phelps urged his readers to support the continued separation of church and state, which had become a code phrase for anti-Catholicism. He popularized the ditty:

Read the Menace
Get the Dope
Go to the Polls
And Defeat the Pope

The slogan "Read the Menace" also appears over a one-room school house on celluloid pinbacks of the era. Why? Until the early 20th century it was common for public schools to teach from the *Bible*. Protestants saw no problem in teaching religion until Catholics wanted to do likewise. Then the Protestants revived Thomas Jefferson's doctrine of the separation of church and state as a way to suppress Catholic beliefs and try to keep Catholics out of office. Catholics were said to not be real Americans, were agents of a foreign power, and were controlled by Rome.

The rhetoric of the various publications of the Menace Publishing Co. was so vile that its owners were charged with obscenity in *US vs. Menace Publishing Co.* (1913) for publishing *The Menace* and an anti-Catholic book called *The Pope, Chief of White Slavers, High Priest of Intrigue*. They were acquitted by a Missouri jury.

READ / THE / MENACE
Quarter: 1907



J. MENDENHALL
Philadelphia, PA

John Mendenhall was a silversmith who worked in Philadelphia in the early 1840s (Kovel 1989: 252).

J. MENDENHALL
Large Cent: 1845

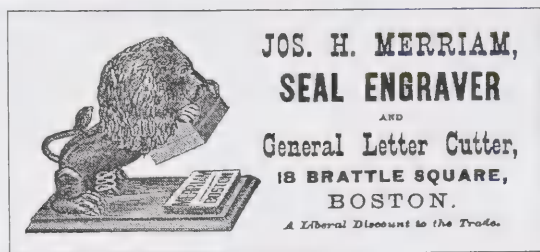
MERIDEN BRIT'A CO.
Meriden, CT

The Meriden Britannia Co. began making pewterware and silverplate flatware in 1852. It also minted medals, including one for the 25th Anniversary of the *San Francisco Chronicle* in 1890. At some point it issued a trade card for its shop at 675 Broadway in New York City (Green 1989: 214). In 1898 the firm merged with a number of other companies to become International Silver, which used the Meriden trade names on its own products until the 1930s (Kovel 1989: 252, Rainwater 1975: 108-109).

MERIDEN BRIT'A CO
British Halfpenny: UK (George II)

J. H. MERRIAM
Boston, MA

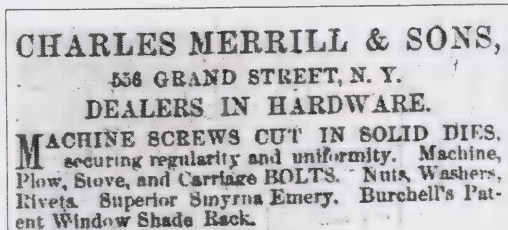
Joseph H. Merriam was a prolific diesinker. He struck numerous tokens and medals of outstanding quality and made embossing seal presses. He noted on his tokens his business had been founded in 1850. In 1854 his shop was at 147 1/2 Washington St. He moved to 18-19 Brattle Square in 1857, and remained there for the rest of his career. From 1865 to 1868 he was a partner in Merriam & Co with John C. Merriam and William N. Weeden, who also advertised as "Seal Engravers and General Letter Cutters."



J. H. MERRIAM / 147-2 WASH ST / BOSTON
Quarter: 1853

C. MERRILL & SON
New York City, NY

Charles Merrill founded his hardware business in New York City in 1824. It only used this name from 1854 to 1856, when it became Charles Merrill & Sons (Bruce Mosher).



C. MERRILL & SON
Large Cent: 1847

P. MERRILL & CO.
Hinsdale, NH

Pliny Merrill moved to Hinsdale in 1820, quickly began making agricultural edge tools and was one of the builders of the Hinsdale Canal. By 1840 he had a shop on Canal St. that was powered by water from the Ashuelot River. It is believed this style stamp was first used on tools in 1848 when George S. Wilder, a nephew, became his partner, and the stamp was used until 1858 (Roger Smith, "Notes on New England Edge Tool Makers," *Gristmill*, June 1997). Wilder sold the firm in 1883, which became Jennings & Griffin, which also countermarked coins. (See that listing and the George S. Wilder listing).

P. MERRILL & CO. / CAST STEEL with EXTRA / Scales / PRATT
Large Cent: 1852

S, B, MERRILL
See J. C. Clement

V. L. MERRILL
Reedsburg, WI

V. L. MERRILL / REEDSBURG
Large Cent: 1854

MERRIMACK HOUSE Lowell, MA

The Merrimack House was located at the corner of Dutton and Emery Sts. in 1853 By 1863 it was at the corner of Merrimac and Friend Sts. (Paul Pettazoni). The only example of its stamp appears on an 1834 S. B. Schenck Hard Times token of Attleboro (Low-84), which also has "NASHUA" and "BOSTON" stamps, suggesting this might have been a test piece of a stamp maker.

MERRIMACK / HOUSE with F. LAMSON
Hard Times Token

J. MERRITT
New York City, NY

In 1829, Jacob T. Merritt was listed as a "merchant" at 14 St. James Slip. That was the same address as Lewis L. Squire. From 1831 to 1837, Merritt was the partner of Squire in the ship chandler business, and they issued struck Hard Times token. In the 1842 *New York City Directory*, Merritt was listed as a merchant at 58 South St. (See Squire & Merritt for coins have both partner's stamps).

J. MERRITT / N-YORK
Large Cent: 1829
Half Dollar: 1819

MERSHON Philadelphia, PA

Daniel Mershon was listed in the 1856 *Philadelphia Directory* selling warm air furnaces and cooking ranges. In the alphabetical section his residence was as 33 S. 19th and his shop 446 Market, but in the business section his shop was listed as 457 Market. John Scharf and Thompson Westcott noted in their *History of Philadelphia* (1884, Vol 3: 2262), "The manufacturer of stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces, etc. was established in 1840 by Daniel Mershon on Market above Twelfth." The firm he founded remained in business into the 20th century and this advertisement appeared in the 1906 *Boyd's Philadelphia Blue Book*.



PHILADA / MERSHON
Large Cent: 1826

IN MY COLLECTION

MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM New York City, NY

The 1857 *New York City Directory* listed Philip F. and David C. Meschutt as joint proprietors of restaurants at 433 and 597 Broadway. In the 1862 *Directory* their establishments were called "dining saloons." The countermarks also are found on white metal planchets with various stamped numerals. A reasonable guess is the white metal pieces were coat and hat checks or indicated one's place in line to be seated.

MESCHUTT'S / METROPOLITAN / COFFEE ROOM / 433. BD. WAY
Large Cent: 1802 1821 1822 1827 1828 (2) 1829 1831 1836 1837
1846 UK (7)
Two Reales: 1753 1777 1780 1781 1782 1785 1788 1797 1799
1831 UK (4)

British Halfpenny: 1827
 Irish Halfpenny: 1803 1805 UK
 White Metal Planchets



METCALF

METCALF

Large Cent: 1820
 Half Dollar: 1821

R. METCALF

Large French silver coins were much more commonly seen in the British Isles than the US, and "Warranted" was a common term in both areas. The key to identifying this to the US is the small eagle stamp, which indicated "American made" in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

R. METCALF / Eagle / WARRANTED
 French Ecu: 1732

METROPOLITAN COIN CLUB OF ATLANTA

This organization countermarked 1964 half dollars to commemorate its thirtieth anniversary in 1994. The writer has not seen an example, but both sides of the coins are stamped from using small medal dies.

J. H. METZ'S HOTEL Philadelphia, PA

John H. Metz was listed as running a tavern at the northeast corner of Federal and Jefferson Ave. in the 1855 and 1856 *Philadelphia Directories*. In the 1860 Census he was listed as an inn keeper, who had been born c. 1825. In 1860 this hotel was listed at Moyamensing Ave. and Federal. "Jefferson" in earlier listings apparently referred to Jefferson Square, which bordered Federal St. and was just off Moyamensing Ave. according to an 1860 city map. A person named John Metz enlisted in Company A of the 68th Regiment that was raised in Philadelphia on August 18, 1862, was wounded at Gettysburg, and died of his wounds, but it is not known if he was the issuer as three John Metz were listed in *Philadelphia Directories* of the day (Michael McAllister and Hank Thoele).

J. H. METZ'S / HOTEL / N. E. COR. JEFFN AV. & FED. ST.
 Small Cent: 1858 (2) 1859 (2)
 Two Reales: 1800



J. M. METZGER Herkimer, NY

In 1899, Jas. A. Suiter read a paper called "Buildings in Herkimer Seventy Years Ago" to the Herkimer County Historical Society and noted John Metzger had owned a tin shop on Green St. He was the father of John M. Metzger, who was born c. 1836. The latter's occupation is not certain, but he could have taken over his father's shop or ran a hardware store since he was listed three times in the 1865 *Herkimer County Board of Supervisors Proceedings* as being paid for unnamed items and services. He also was mentioned in the 1878 *Minutes of the Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church of Northern New York*.

J. M. METZGER / HERKIMER
 Two Cents: 1864

MEXICAN DIME HOTEL

MEXICAN DIME HOTEL
 Two Reales: UK

G. MEYER Baltimore, MD

Three possible issuers, all named George Meyer, were listed in the 1864 *Baltimore Directory*. The first was a brass founder at 21 West Pratt, the second a gunsmith at 124 South Charles, and the third a blacksmith at 97 Thames.

G. MEYER
 Large Cent: 1853

G. MEYER / BALT.
 Large Cent: 1838

W. F. MEYERS CO. Bedford, IN

In 1888, Willard F. Meyers founded a saw making company in Brooklyn, NY. It is still in business and advertises on its website that it produces "the finest diamond saws and cutting tools in the world." In 1928 it introduced the split diamond saw tooth, and its blades became the most popular in Eastern stone yards. Soon after that it expanded operations to the Indiana limestone belt and established a manufacturing plant in Bedford.

W. F. MEYERS CO. / - / BEDFORD, IND
 Quarter: 1892



J. M.F. Boston, MA

This is one of the hallmarks of John McFarlane (Kovel 1989: 248). He worked in Salem c. 1790, and in Boston in the late 1790s and early 1800s. The other countermarks on this coin are also hallmarks.

DAVIS & BROWN and J. M.F. and Twelve Eagles in Oval Depressions

MECA/1000

(ON LINCOLN
 CENT

(1,000 M. MEYER)

my coin

Rev: T. BRADBURY and T. BRADBURY around Eagle
Large Cent: 1802

MICH. SAW & FILEWORKS

MICH. SAW & FILEWORKS
Large Cent: 1846

MIDDLETOWN PHILADA
See O. Bidwell

MIDDLETOWN PLATE & SCALES Middletown, CT

According to Henry Whittemore ("Town and City of Middletown" in *The History of Middlesex County* 1884), Middletown Plate Co. was established in 1863. It occupied three large brick buildings on Hubbard St., employed 200 people, and made all sorts of fine plated wares (Bruce Mosher). A number of its stock holders also owned the Middletown Hardware Co.

MIDDLETOWN PLATE & SCALES, U. S. A.
Nickel: 1867

I. M. MILBANK

I. M. MILBANK
Small Cent: 1858
Silver Dollar: 1878

A. MILES

A. MILES / IOOF / Three Odd Fellows Rings / FTL
Two Cents: 1869

MYRA MILL Berlin, CT

MYRA / MILL / BERLIN, O.
Quarter: 1876

J. W. MILLAR Toronto, Ontario

From at least 1856, J. W. Millar advertised as a Toronto watch maker and jeweler. He apparently died in 1868, but the business continued as J. W. Millar & Co. Its history was described in J. Ross Robertson's *Landmarks of Toronto* (1898 Vol 3: 77).

Next door north, No. 80, J. W. Millar, the watchmaker and jeweller, had his shop. After his death James and Robert Morrison, his nephews, carried on the business, and removed to King street east, in the Market block, and a few years ago to the second door west of Church, on the south side of King. On the death of Mr. Robert Morrison, a few months ago, the business, which had been in existence for over sixty years, was closed out.

It distributed a series of satirical trade cards with stock types and a standard advertisement.



This countermark only has been noted on American coins, the latest dated 1864. They were part of the huge amount of US silver that flowed into Ontario to pay for goods purchased during the American Civil War.

J. W. MILLAR / TORONTO
US Large Cent: 1847
US Half Dime: 1835 1857
US Dime: 1853 (2) 1854 (3) 1856 1857
US Quarter: 1853 1854 1861 1862 UK
US Half Dollar: 1853 1854 1861 1864



MILLBURY
See A. Waterw

R. MILES Philadelphia, PA

Robert Miles reportedly was a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1828 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 257). Instead, he seems to have been a silver plater. He was listed as a plater at 102 S. 2nd in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* and also noted in this occupation in 1832 when he was a ward member.

R. MILES / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1795
Half Dollar: 1824

MILLBURY
See A. Waters

M. MILLE**M. MILLE**

Silver Dollar: 1797

MILLER & CO**MILLER & CO**

Large Cent: 1822

MILLER HOUSE

Many US hotels were named the Miller House. Given the varied dates of these coins, they must have been countermarked by at least two, and more like three Miller Houses. One of the issuers dates from the 1830s given the countermarked half dollars. A possibility for one of the later issuers was the Miller House listed in the 1876 and 1877 *Boston Almanac and Business Directories*. It was located at 1135 Washington St., and J. D. Miller was the hotel's proprietor. One of the 1853 quarters also is stamped "BY / W. / COUGH" from individual letter punches.

MILLER HOUSE.Quarter: 1853 (3) 1854 (2) 1868 1876 (5) 1877 (3) UK
Half Dollar: 1876**MILLER HOUSE****MILLER HOUSE.**

Half Dollar: 1806 1827 1876

**A. MILLER**

This may be the stamp of a New York City wooden plane maker (Barlow 1991: 164, Pollak 1994: 256), but the writer has not seen an example.

A. MILLER

Large Cent: 1827 1853

**A. K. MILLER
Philadelphia, PA****A. K. MILLER / PHILAD**

Small Cent: 1886

**AUGUST MILLER
Zaneville, Ohio**

August Miller was born c. 1855 and was the nephew and apprentice of Henry Rockel. The latter had been born in Derdingenurg, Germany, in 1832 and immigrated to the US in the late 1840s. By the early 1850s he was living in Zaneville and had opened a file manufacturing company. He received an award for files from the Ohio Agricultural Association in

1861. His "File Manufactory" at 225 and 226 Main Stl advertosed files and rasps in the Aug. 20, 1863, *Daily Zaneville Courier*. By the mid-1880s, Miller was managing the company, which remained in business until at least 1890 (Bruce Mosher). So this coin was countermarked a long time after it was minted. For more information see H. Roekel.

AUGUST MILLER / * / ZANESVILLE / CAST STEEL with H. ROEKEL
Large Cent: 1839**C. B. MILLER'S RESTAURANT**

These were made using a token die, whose center was left blank to leave room for stamping numbers. So far, 25, 35, 100, and 115 have been noted. The pieces might have been hat checks, indicated one's place in line while waiting to be seated, or had some other mundane purpose. They are a good example of how it is impossible to be certain about countermarks with common names unless there is an indication of where the pieces were used or the stamp can be found on an Internet gun, silverware, or tool site.

It is easy to get a "hit" on such a common name, particularly since one can investigate all sorts of variations of initials (Chuck, Clarence, Charles, etc), but the "hit" almost always will be wrong. A few years ago an auction suggested with trepidation that the pieces might have been issued by a Miller who ran a hotel in Geneseo, IL. The consignor had found a person with this common name who had lived there, and identifying the pieces to such an odd location would increase their value. But the alleged issuer was born too late to have been the stamper, and a search using Google "Books" revealed a number of other possibilities. Among them was the more likely Charles B. Miller Hotel, which was listed in the 1856 *Philadelphia Directory*.

C. B. MILLER'S. / Number / RESTAURANT

Large Cent: 1830 1847 1849 1851 (2)

**CHARLOTTE H. MILLER
Brownsville, Texas**

Charlotte H. Miller was the wife of Henry Miller, who operated the Miller House hotel in Brownsville. She was born in 1830 in Germany, and the two of them immigrated to the US in the 1850s according to Census records (Bruce Mosher). Their hotel remained in operation until 1967.

CHARLOTTE H. MILLER / BROWNSVILLE / TEX

Half Dollar: 1830

D. MILLER**D. MILLER**

Large Cent: 1802 1838

E. T. MILLER**E. T. MILLER / FIREMAN / ST. L & O. R. / 1868**

One Real: UK

F. MILLER

F. MILLER

Large Cent: 1834 UK

J. MILLER

One possible issuer was a New York City wooden plane maker at 37 Clayton St. (Barlow 1991: 139, Pollak 1994: 256). Another was a Gold and silver plater, who advertised in the 1868 *Boston Directory*. The writer has not seen an example.

J. MILLERLarge Cent: 1854
Hard Times Token**J. L. MILLER**
Tivoli, NYJ L MILLER / TIVOLI / N Y
Large Cent: 1817**J. S. MILLER****J. S. MILLER**
Large Cent: UK
Dime: 1852**J. SIDNEY MILLER**
Nashua, NH

James Sydney Miller was listed as a daguerreian or ambrotype photographer in Nashua from 1853 to 1860. In 1856 he advertised his gallery near the Lowell Depot on Main St., and probably was half of the partnership of Miller and Merrill (Craig Daguerreian Registry, online). His unusually shaped countermark "J. SIDNEY MILLER. / ARTIST" is from the stamp he used to emboss the corner of his cases.



Miller's Distinctive Stamp in Bottom Right Corner

Civil War Photographer in Virginia?

Miller is credited with a number of photographs of Union soldiers, but seems to have disappeared from Nashua records shortly after the beginning of the war. What happened is suggested by a Civil War dog tag that is stamped similarly to how he marked his portraits, but with some additional information. It reads "J SIDNEY MILLER / ARTIST / 1862 / NEWPORT NEWS / VA." Mark Glazer thinks it was an advertising token indicating Miller followed the Union Army and set up as a photographer in

Newport News after it was occupied by Union forces in late May of 1862. Glazer reports other dog tags countermarked by merchants apparently for use as tokens, which makes this hypothesis plausible.

J. SIDNEY MILLER. / ARTIST.Large Cent: 1845 1851
Dime: 1853
Russian Kopeck: 1840
Two Reales: 1797**J. SIDNEY MILLER. / ARTIST. / NASHUA, N. H.**
Two Reales: 1787**J. SIDNEY MILLER. / ARTIST. / NASHUA, N. H. / MILLER**
Small Cent: 1857**J SIDNEY MILLER / ARTIST / 1862 / NEWPORT NEWS / VA.**
Civil War "War of 1861" Dog Tag**L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR**
New York City, NY

The 1850 *New York Mercantile Union Business Directory* listed Lewis Miller as a hair dresser at 295 Bowery. His often long advertisements praised his products and noted his invigorator sold for 25 cents and his hair dye for 50 cent a bottle. This is the top of the advertisement that he ran in various issues of *The Michigan Farmer* and *The Working Farmer* in 1861. The fine print noted others were counterfeiting his products. "Caution - None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N.Y., blown in the glass."

PROF. L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR,
An Effective, Safe and Economical
Compound,**FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR**
To its original color without dyeing, and preventing the
Hair from turning gray.**FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,**
And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality
or recuperative energy remaining.**FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF,**
And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

Many of his countermarks do not have an apostrophe in "MILLER'S" and the apostrophe may have broken off. The coin that only has a street address apparently was stamped before it was noticed that it was too small for the rest of Miller's stamps

295 BOWERY / N. Y.
One Real: UK**L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR**
One Real: 1778 UK
Two Reales: 1805 1810 UK



USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR

One Real: 1807 UK
Two Reales: 178X UK
Mexican Two Real: 1821

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / 295 BOWERY

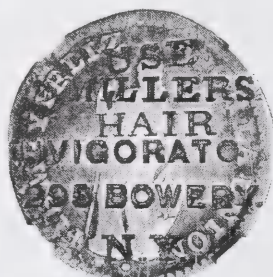
One Real: 1781 UK

USE / L. MILLERS / HAIR / 295 BOWERY / INVIGORATOR / N. Y.

Unidentified Silver Coin

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / 295 BOWERY / N. Y.

One Real: UK (3)
Peru Real: 1840
Two Reales: 1773 1784



USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / N. Y. (Curved)

Quarter: 1853
Two Reales: 1772 1773 1788 1795 1805 1821
Mexican Two Reales: 1831 1816 1840

USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / N. Y. (Straight)

Included above



USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / N. Y. (Curved)

Rev: USE / L. MILLER'S / HAIR / INVIGORATOR / N. Y. (Curved)
Copper Planchet: Numerous (These are classified as Civil War Tokens)



P. MILLER
Providence, RI

This is probably the hallmark of Pardon Miller, who was born in 1797. From 1822 to 1850 he was a clock maker and silversmith in Providence. He also advertised spectacles, thermometers, English and French watches, chairs, beads, silver spoons and gold beads (Belden 1980: 297, Flynt and Fales 1968: 276).

P. MILLER

Large Cent: 1803
Talbot, Allum and Lee Cent

S. C. MILLER

S. C. MILLER

Large Cent: 1802

W. MILLER

W. MILLER

Large Cent: 1838 1847

W. S. MILLER

W. S. MILLER

Large Cent: 1835
Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1866 (2) 1868

WM. H. MILLER

This is too common a name to be certain of the identification, but a West Meriden, CT, gunsmith of this name received patents in 1865.

WM H. MILLER

Large Cent: 1835
Nickel: 1866

MILLERS
Newark, NJ

MILLERS / NEWARK

Two Cents: 1863

MILLINGTON & HUTCHINS
Shaftsbury or Bennington, VT

Waste, Millington & Hutchins received patent 660 on March 28, 1838, for a Machine to Set Saw-Teeth. The partners were Eli Waste of Bennington, and Norman Millington and Dyer Hutchings of Shaftsbury. Millington later invented the Millington Graduator, a machine to mark intervals on framing squares. He sold its rights for \$5,000 to the Eagle Square Co. (see that listing) in the 1850s and moved to Bennington where he built a large home (Saw Set Collectors Resource, online). Millington & Hutchins must have been short-lived firm as nothing about it has been traced.

MILLINGTON & / HUTCHINS

Quarter: 1818



MILLS BLDG.

MILLS BLDG.
Small Cent: 1900 1912

E. MILLS

E, MILLS
Nickel: 1868 1870 1872

G. E. MILLS

G. E. MILLS
Two Cents: 1865 1869

IDA MILLS

IDA MILLS
Large Cent: 1796

N. P. MILLS & CO.

N. P. MILLS & CO.
Trade Dollar: 1875-S

MILLS & DODGE
Chicago, IL

This partnership was listed as "gold and silverware in Woodstock, Illinois, in the 1858 *Illinois State Gazetteer and Business Directory*

MILLS & DODGE / CHICAGO
Half Dollar: 1853

ZACKRIAH MILTON
Indianapolis, IN

Zach Milton was listed in the 1870 and 1880 Censuses as a Black or Mulata, who had born c. 1831. He was listed in the 1889 and 1890 *Indianapolis Directories* as a janitor or laborer (Bruce Mosher). "Friendship, Love and Truth" (F L T) is the motto of the International Order of Odd Fellows, and therefore this is a fraternal piece.

ZACKRIAH MILTON / F. L. T. / INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Canadian Quarter: UK

MILTON HILLS
New Hampshire

MILTON. HILLS / H. / N.H
Large Cent: 1802

MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE
Large Cent: 1802 1822 1838
Small Cent: 1901

C. E. MINARD

C. E. MINARD
Large Cent: 1845
Small Cent: 1860

MIND YOUR BUSINESS

This may be a political countermark. The legends are the same as on Fugio cents.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS / M W H
Rev: WE ARE ONE
Large Cent: 1848

G. MINDEMAN
Milwaukee, WI

Mindeman was not a common, turn of the century name. The 1898 *Carpentry and Building* journal noted George J. Mindeman was party to a contract to build a Milwaukee hotel. He was listed in the 1900 Census as a resident there. Mindeman was involved in a 1904 Supreme Court case concerning a mortgage and reportedly was charged with various crimes in Chicago and Milwaukee in the coming years.

In 1907 he approached the citizens of Charlotte and Albion, Michigan, soliciting money to build an interurban railroad. While he obtained a franchise from Charlotte, shortly afterwards he was arrested for stealing \$2,000 in diamond jewelry from an Albion resident. At first convicted, he was acquitted on appeal. He and the funds soon left town, but not before Mindeman issuing an aluminum medal proclaiming his innocence, which was used as a stickpin badge. The railroad was never built (Frank Passic, "Stolen Diamonds, the Albion-Charlotte Railroad, and a Token of Innocence," *Mich-Matist* Spring 2001). This piece also is holed and also seems to have been a stickpin badge.

G. MINDEMAN
Small Cent: 1909



M. MINER

M. MINER
Half Cent: 1853
Large Cent: 1825 1828 1849 UK
Silver Dollar: 1798

CURRIE MINN

CURRIE / MINN
Half Dollar: 1806

MINT

The first example of a "MINT" coin appeared in the Stack's auction of April 8, 1954, and a number are now known. They come with the fanciful story they were part of a national numismatic collection (Marianne F. Watson, "Encountering a Counterstamp," *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* 1993: 993-997, and "Memo to All Mint Marked Coins," 1963: 2256). A particularly creative story is they are from the Japan's Osaka Mint and were liberated by Americans at the end of World War II. But why are they stamped in English? According to the story, which had to be made to fit the stamp, the Emperor of Japan was unable to find any Japanese who understood the rudiments of mechanical equipment, and so he had to hire English speaking foreigners to run his mint!

A close inspection suggests, instead, that "MINT" was the trade name of a jewelry or medal making firm. Indeed, a number of companies have used "Mint" as part of their name, including the contemporary Franklin Mint. This is the sort of very small stamp often seen on athletic medals. Most likely these countermarked coins were made in the 1950s or earlier using a trade name stamp that "went astray." Then they were sold to coin collectors with a fancy story to increase their value.

There is another possibility. A few very small collector stamps are noted in this book. This might be another one of them. An unknown collector may have obtained this stamp from, say, a medal firm in the 1950s and used it to countermark the coins in his collection. The stamp is small enough so it is not noticeable unless one looks closely at a coin and did not do great damage..

MINT (Very Small) in Double Rectangle

Dime: UK
Quarter: 1858
Half Dollar: 1833
Trade Dollar: UK
British Halfcrown: 1817
Indian Rupee: 1840
Japan Sho: UK



MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

In 1963, the Missouri Numismatic Society struck 450 Maria Theresa talers for its 25th anniversary.

MISSOURI Bust SOCIETY / NUMISMATIC
Rev: 25TH / ANNIVERSARY / 1938-1963
Maria Theresa Taler

MITCHELL

It is not known if these countermarks are the same. The one on the dime as noted as being hallmark-style.

MITCHELL
Large Cent: 1837
Dime: 1807

BOB MITCHELL
Toms River, NJ

This recent issue is made from individual letter punches and might be mistaken as being much earlier. Another variety has "Ethiopia / 1973-75."

BOB MITCHELL / TOMS RIVER / N. J.
Various Coins

G. A. MITCHELL

G. A. MITCHELL
Large Cent: 1851
Nickel: 1867

MITCHELL'S PHARMACY

There were so many Mitchell's Pharmacies in the 19th century that the writer cannot hazard a guess where this one was located.

MITCHELL'S / PHARMACY.
Large Cent: 1807 1816
Quarter: 1838 1845



With G. E. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1818

BOB MITCHELL
Toms River, NJ

This recent issue is made from individual letter punches. Another variety reported reads "Ethiopia / 1973-75."

BOB MITCHELL / TOMS RIVER / N. J.
Various

H. K. MITCHELL
Franklin, KY

The 1902 *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record* mentioned that H. K. Mitchell of Franklin, KY, was then the Secretary of the Simpson County Auxiliary of the National Association of Retail Druggists. A 1922 letter to the editors of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* explained the source of these coins.

To the Editors:

Some time ago a peculiar quarter found its way into my till. Around the top of the silver piece was stamped the name "H. K. Mitchell;" around the bottom, "Franklin, Ky;" and directly across the head on the coin the word "Druggist" appeared.

As a matter of curiosity I dropped Mr. Mitchell a letter in which his quarter was included, telling him I thought it was mightily fine advertising, but I believed, contrary to the law.

In reply he wrote me as follows:

Dear Mr. Felton:

Your letter of November 18 is interesting in that it brings to mind that some twenty-five years back, when I was engaged in the drug business, I stamped a few quarters as a means of advertising. Thinking it might be against the law, I wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury and found this was true. The practice was, of course, abolished at once.

Since that time I have received a number of letters and postals in regard to the silver pieces; in fact, I have letters from almost every state in the Union. Thank you for your letter.

Very truly yours,
H. K. Mitchell

The above requires comment. If Mitchell really had received letters from almost every state in the Union, he must have stamped thousands of coins, rather than just a few quarters! Indeed, his stamp also exists on a silver dollar. While Canada outlawed the countermarking of Canadian coins in 1869, the US never followed Canada's lead, and stamping was only illegal if there was an attempt to defraud.

H. K. MITCHELL / - / DRUGGIST / - / - FRANKLIN, KY. -
Quarter: 1856 1877
Silver Dollar: 1880

E. M. & J. E. MIX
Ithaca, NY

The Mixes obtained a number of patents in the late 1850s and early 1860s for Improvements in Calendar Clocks, a pocket burglar alarm that also was a pittol, etc.

E. M & J. E. MIX / ITHACA
Two Reales: 1773



H. H. MIX

H. H. MIX
Large Cent: 1829 1840
Hard Times Token (2)

W. MIX

W. MIX
Large Cent: 1801 1817

A. & J. M'KENNA
Pittsburgh, PA

A. & J. McKenna were listed as brass founders at 128-130 Third St. in the 1857 and 1860 *Pittsburgh and Allegheny Directories*. The partners were Alexander and James McKenna. They and other members of the family were granted dozens of patents for various innovations. The company used this name into the middle 1870s. This advertisement appeared in the 1860 *Directory*.



A. & J. M'KENNA / PITTSBURG
Two Reales: 1806

H. C. M'L
Melrose, MA

H. C. M'L / MELROSE
Two Reales?

G. S. MOCK
Lebanon, KY

This countermark matches the stamp that George S. Mock used on his guns (Robert Merchant). He was a gunsmith (Sellers 1983: 212) and was listed as a photographer in the 1880 Census. Mock lived from 1824 to 1890.

G. S. MOCK
Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: 1844

WM. MOCOCK
Montreal, Quebec

William Moccock was listed in various directories from 1868 to 1875 as a Montreal axe and edge tool manufacture on St. Gabriel Locks..

WM. MOCOCK / MONTREAL
Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1854

MODEL ARTIST'S
New York City, NY

The Model Artists was an early "nude review." It was opened in the Franklin Museum Building at 127 Grand in 1856 by George Lea, who advertised extensively in the *New York Herald*. In fact, he had nineteen advertisements in a single issue! It is a hard to describe his troupe of "female minstrels," both dressed and undressed. This description of the Franklin Museum appeared in T. Alliston Brown's *History of the New York Stage* (1903: 23) and explains the term "model artists."

The Franklin Museum was situated at 127 Grand Street, upstairs, one door from Broadway. It was owned by James Mulligan, who kept a liquor store next door. He also carried on horseshoeing in the basement of 127 Grant Street. The first floor was tenanted by a Mr. Parmelee, who kept a concert saloon. The entire upper part of the building was occupied by Geo Lea, who leased the place at the close of his management of 53 Bowery (April, 1854), and named it the Franklin Museum. The principal attractions were model artists. On Dec. 7, 1857, there were twenty-seven "ladies," under the direction of Mme. Wharton, who appeared afternoon and evening each day in the week (except Sunday) in fourteen living representations of statuary. The admission was: Orchestra seats, 50 cts.; boxes 25 cts. George Lea continued here until the close of the season of 1859-1860.

ADMIT / TO THE / MODEL ARTIST'S / 127 GRAND ST. / NEAR B. WAY
Quarter: 1807
Two Reales: 1778 (2) 1782 1784 1790 (2) 1793 1797 UK (2)
Spanish Two Reales: 1820

**W. B. MOFFAT**

Moffat was a common, 19th century name. While the best known W. B. Moffat was a patent medicine dealer in New York City, numerous people of that name were listed in business directories, and these pieces seem to have been made using metal worker stamps. They may all read "W. B. MOFFAT," but some of the stamps were so big the initials do not appear. So far, a likely issuer has not been identified.

... MOFFAT
 Quarter: 1854
 One Real: UK
 Two Reales: 1747 1830 1843

W. B. MOFFAT
 Large Cent: 1816

W. B. MOFFAT / Arrow through W. B. M.
 Two Reales: UK

J. & W. MOIR
New York City, NY

John and William Moir were born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and immigrated to New York City c. 1840. William became a jeweler for Emmet T. Pell at 315 Hudson St., and Pell sold it to the brothers in 1844. They remained there for over a quarter century, until William retired and John opened a shop on 6th Ave. Numerous examples of silverware with this mark have appeared on the Internet, but the Moirs were listed in directories as "jewelers" who also sold clocks, watches, silver-plated wares and diamond jewelry "made on the premises."

J & W MOIR
 Large Cent: 1800 UK

P. MOLONEY
Toronto, Ontario

Patrick Moloney was listed in 1856 to 1861 *Toronto Directories* as a boot maker. A personal notice appeared years later in a Boston newspaper inquiring about what had happened to him. "Patrick Moloney, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, by trade a shoemaker, who went to Chicago about eight years ago, and kept a saloon and boarding-house there; when last heard from, in July, 1872, he was in Cincinnati, Ohio. Anyone knowing his present abode..." (Harris, Jacobs and O'Keeffe, eds, *The Search for Missing Friends: Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot*. Vol VII: 275).

P. MOLONEY / BOOT MAKER / TORONTO
 US Large Cent: 1837?

**J. B. MONETTE CO.**
Providence, RI

This company was listed in *Providence Directories* from 1910 to 1933. It sold office fixtures and furniture (Bruce Mosher). Joseph B. Monnette received a patent on Feb. 4. 1908, for a Counter Protector for Stoves.

J. B. MONETTE CO. / PROV. R. I.
 Small Cent: 1892

F. S. MONROE CO

Northern Creole appears to have been a trade name for a first quality product of some sort of the Monroe Co. It might have been a tool.

NORTHERN / CREOLE / 1ST QUALITY / F. S. MONROE CO. A1
 Civil War Token (Fuld-99/292a)

JOS. MONTZ

BOOZE / * / JOS. MONTZ / * / CLERK
 New Brunswick Twenty Cents: UK

MOODY

MOODY
 Large Cent: 1846
 Small Cent: 1863

D. A. MOODY
Dover, Ohio

Bruce Mosher reports that Donn A. Moody is a contemporary coin collector, who had this stamp made in the 1980s. He mostly stamped Lincoln cents and gave them to young collectors, but the countermark also is known on dollars, trade tokens, etc.

D. A. MOODY
 Various

H. T. MOODY
Newburyport, MA

Henry T. Moody, Sr. was a blacksmith in Newburyport, MA, who was granted a patent in 1866 for an Augur. He died in 1876. His son of the same name learned blacksmithing from his father and became a noted inventor and manufacturer who received a number of patents for builders' hardware into the late 1880s. The younger Moody founded Victor Mfg Co. in 1882 and constructed a plant on Water St. (*Municipal History of Essex County* 1922: 92-93).

H. T. MOODY
 Large Cent: 1826 1851

Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1867

C. C. MOONEY
Alton, NH

C. C. Mooney & Co. was listed in the 1871 and 1873 *New-Hampshire Register and Farmers' Almanacs* as a shoe manufacturer in Alton.

C. C. MOONEY
Large Cent: 1850 1853

MOORE
New York City, NY

William H. Moore was a hardware dealer in New York City from 1844 to 1847 (Pollak 1994: 262-263).

MOORE / N. YORK
Large Cent: 1817

C. MOORE

C. MOORE
Large Cent: 1845 1846 1847 UK

GEO. L. MOORE
Claremont, NH

A genealogical website notes George L. Moore of Claremont died in 1906 at the age of seventy-three.

GEO. L. MOORE, / CLAREMONT, / N. H.
Silver Dollar: 1871

H. MOORE

H. MOORE
Half Cent: 1828
Dime: 1823

J. MOORE

J. MOORE.
Half Cent: 1825 1826
Large Cent: 1810
Half Dollar: 1810



J. H. MOORE

J. H. MOORE
Two Cents: 1871
Quarter: 1853

J. J. MOORE

"Drayage" means to transport or haul, but so many people had this last name and initials that the writer cannot offer a guess of the issuer. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note the pieces were "locally made," rather than struck tokens. One side of the coins was milled off using a lathe, then two separate stamps of the sort that could be purchased from any stamp maker were used. But the stamp maker wasn't very good as the Os in Moore are improperly centered. Finally, both known pieces are neatly holed in a way that suggests they were attached as tags to whatever was transported by J. J. Moore.

J. J. MOORE / DRAYAGE
Large Cent: UK (2)



J. L. MOORE

J. L. MOORE / PATENT
Quarter: 1831

L. B. MOORE

The large cent-size Canadian token (?) also is stamped "R. K. DAY. / PERU. N. Y." and "1881 on the reverse.

L. B. MOORE
Small Cent: 1863
Canadian Token?



M. MOORE

M. MOORE
Dime: 1823
Blacksmith Copper (Wood-32)
Colonial Copper: 1783

**R. MOORE?**

It is not certain if the initial letter is R or B.

R. MOORE
Half Dollar: 1795

**MOORE & ALDEN**

MOORE &
Rev: ALDEN
Large Cent: 1819

J. S. MOORHEAD

J. S. MOOREHEAD
Large Cent: 1840 1851 1852

BEN MORAL
New York City, NY

BEN MORAL / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1826

MORALES...

These pieces are genuinely weird. Both examples are US half dimes. One side is stamped with the center of an obviously counterfeit Spanish-American eight reales die. The other has a hallmark "Morales H..." with the end of the last name illegible. One example has the incuse numbers "1" over "2", while the other has "10" and "UNIO" from single letter punches. Duffield (597, 1287) listed both pieces, but was not able to examine them and suggested they were issues of the Mexican revolutionary Jose Maria Morelos. That clearly is wrong since they are stamped on coins minted many years after Morelos death and the name of the stamper is Morales.

MORALES H...
Rev: Center of a Castles and Lions Design from a counterfeit Spanish-American Eight Reales Die
Half Dime: 1853 UK

G. T. MOREHOUSE
St. Johns, Quebec

George Trask Morehouse was born in Rochester, VT in 1821. He lived in St. Johns from about 1857 to 1866, first dealing in stoves and tinware, and then selling wool and grain. In 1865 he was appointed US Consul to Canada East (Quebec) and in 1866 became an agent for the Travelers Insurance company. He returned to the US in 1868, where he was a special agent at the Boston Custom's House until 1877. Then he moved to Montreal and operated a hotel for a short time, but soon moved to Rouse's Point, NY, where he was a custom's broker until 1892. He died in Chicago in 1901 (Markus Molinda).

G. T. MOREHOUSE / ST. JOHNS
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

**A. A. MORGAN**

A. A. MORGAN
Large Cent: 1821 1837

MORGAN & IRWIN
New York City, NY

A similar stamp of a gold pen maker reads "A. / MORTON / NEW YORK / 1857." Since this countermark is identical in style and also has the 1857 date - apparently for a pen patent granted that year - it seemed a good guess Morgan & Irwin made gold pens. They did, but the partnership probably was short-lived as it was not listed in any *New York City Directory* the writer consulted. Nevertheless, Thomas W. Morgan was listed as "gold pens" in the 1858 *Directory*. He lived at 483 Broadway, but had no business address..

MORGAN / - & - / IRWIN / 1857
Dime: 1829 1854 1857

MORLAND, WATSON & CO
Montreal, Quebec

This firm existed from the 1850s to 1870s, It sold hardware, operated a rolling mill, etc. (Warren Baker)

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.
Bank of Montreal Halfpenny (Br-527): 1844

L. T. MORRIS

L. T. MORRIS
Large Cent: 1846 1852

MORRISON

This is a good example of an early US coin being countermarked many years after it was issued as a personal keepsake.

MORRISON / 1867

Large Cent: 1798

G. L. MORRISON

G. L. MORRISON
Large Cent: 1803

C. W. MORRISON

C. W. MORRISON
Large Cent: 1847 1853

MORROW

MORROW
Canadian Large Cent: 1913
Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: UK (Victoria)

MORSE

MORSE
Canadian Bank Token: 1857
US Large Cent: 1801

A. B. MORSE

A. B. MORSE
Large Cent: 1851
Half Dollar: 1854 1858

D. W. MORSE

The worn smooth large cent also is countermarked with the date 1820.

D. W. MORSE / D.W.M
Large Cent: 1847 UKE. R. MORSE
Boston, MA

E. R. Morse listed in the 1845 *Boston Directory* as the partner of J. Hooper as locksmiths at 63 Blackstone. Within a few years he was working by himself and was listed as a locksmith at 5 Union St. in the 1849 *New England Mercantile Union Business Directory* and the 1850 *Massachusetts State Directory*. By 1861, Enoch R. Morse was selling second hand safes at 74 Sudbury and 92 Devonshire. This advertisement appeared in the 1852 *Boston Directory*.

ENOCH R. MORSE,
Manufacturer & Dealer in

FIRE PROOF
SAFES,
Bank, Store, Safe and House Locks,
NO. 49 UNION STREET,
Corner of Marshall, near Hanover St.) BOSTON.

Locks repaired and Keys made. All kinds of Locks picked where Keys are lost.

This advertisement appeared in the 1856 *Massachusetts Business Directory*.

ENOCH R. MORSE,
LOCKSMITH, No. 2 Union Block,
Union and Marshall Streets, No. 49 Union Street, Boston.

FIRE PROOF SAFES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
All kinds of Locks Picked where Keys have been lost.

This advertisement appeared in the 1868 *Boston Directory*.

E. R. MORSE,
FIRE-PROOF
Safes,
74 and 78 Sudbury Street,
BOSTON.

SECOND-HAND SAFES, ALL SIZES

The 1873 *Boston Directory* included a testimonial in Morse's advertisement that referred to the Great Boston fire of 1872. (See that listing)

Morse's Safe Saved our Books and Papers in comparatively good condition, in the Great Fires of Nov. 9, 1872 and May 30, 1873

Sampson, Davenport, & Co.
Publishers Boston Directory

E. R. MORSE / UNION ST. / BOSTON
Large Cent: 1802

J. MORSE
Westfield, MA

These coins were countermarked by James Morse (1784-1828) and the stamp matches his hallmark on the Ancestry.com website. In 1797 James was apprenticed to Jacob Morse of Westfield (to whom this stamp previously was attributed, but he died in 1819). James advertised in the Nov. 15, 1812, *Hampden Federalist* that he repaired watches, made gold beads, finger rings, tablespoons and teaspoons. He died in 1828

J. MORSE

Half Cent: 1825
Large Cent: 1805 1810 UK
Half Dollar: 1810

**M. MORSE****M. MORSE**

Large Cent: 1814
Mexican Eight Reales: 1843

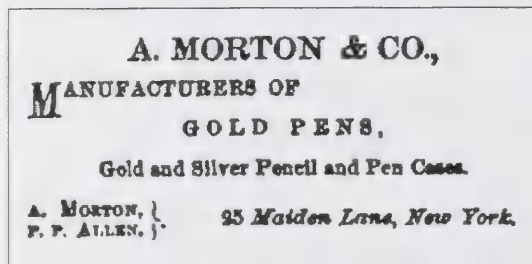
N. W. MORSE**N. W. MORSE**

Half Dollar: 1806

A. MORTON

New York City, NY

Alexander Morton advertised his reasonably priced gold pens extensively during the late 1850s and 1860s. He placed a very long advertisement in the Dec. 28, 1861, *Harper's Weekly*, which gave the price of all his gold and silver pens, pencils and cases. He had a shorter advertisement in the May 20, 1865 issue, and also placed ads in the *New York Times* and *New York Tribune*. The firm he founded remained in business until c. 1920, and claimed to have been founded in 1848. This advertisement appeared in the 1858 *New York City Directory*



The "1857" in his stamp seems to be a model year designation or the application date for a patent. He did receive two US patents, one in 1860 for a Trip-Hammer for Hammering Gold-Pen Blanks and one in 1880 for a Gold-Pen Tray.

A. / MORTON / NEW YORK / 1857

Large Cent: 1823 1843 1854
Half Dime: 1832 1857

MOSCOW, VA.

Moscow is both a small town in Virginia and a place name in West Virginia. The latter seceded from Virginia during the Civil War and became a state in 1863. This stamp must have been used by a maker in one of the Moscovs, but the person has not been identified.

MOSCOW, VA.

Large Cent: 1852
Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1864

A. MOSES**A. MOSES**

Large Cent: 1849
Quarter: 1853

E. MOSHE...

The full stamp probably reads "E. MOSHER", but is too big for the coins.

E. MOSHE...

Large Cent: 1817 1848

J. A. MOSHER**J. A. MOSHER**

Small Cent: 1863
Two Cents: 1868 UK

MOSS**MOSS**

Small Cent: 1864 1878

MOTOR WHEEL

Many early motorcycles were made by fitting a gasoline engine to the rear wheel of a bicycle. The result was called a "motor wheel."

MOTOR / WHEEL

Half Dollar: 1898

**MOTT'S**

New York City, NY?

It is not certain which member of the Mott family of silversmiths used this hallmark. Indeed, Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online, indicates it could have been used by any eight silversmiths. The "J. W. B." probably is by James W. Beebe of New York City, while the "K & W" is likely by Kippen & Wordin of Bridgeport, CT, but the writer has not seen the stamps to verify the identifications.

MOTT'S with J. W. B.

Large Cent: 1831

MOTT'S with K & J

Large Cent: 1831

MOTT ST. LOCK SMITHS
New York City, NY?

Most researchers have been trying to identify this stamp by assuming "No. 3 Mott St." is an address. Instead, "No. 3" probably refers to the size of a lock. A close examination suggests "3" was badly recut from another number, making the stamp unsuitable for marking locks. Rather than throwing it away, the stamp then was used to countermark coins. While a number of 19th century American cities had a Mott St., the most likely location was New York City. Webb & Little, for example, was listed at 180 Mott St. there under locksmiths and bellhangers in the 1850 *New York Mercantile Union Business Directory*, "Emergency locksmiths" are today listed on Mott St. in New York City phone directories.

LOCK SMITHS / NO 3 / MOTT. ST.

Large Cent: 1820 UK

Half Dollar: 1796

Two Reales: 179X



J. L. MOTT IRONWORKS
New York City, N.Y.

Joseph L. Mott founded this company in 1828. Originally specializing in cast iron cooking stoves, it went on to sell furnaces, fireplace grates, fire irons, kettles, statuary, candle holders, fountains, water tanks, and various cast garden ornaments. It exhibited an elaborate cast fountain at the American Centennial Exposition in 1876.

J. L. MOTT IRONWORKS N.Y.

Silver Dollar: 1889

S. P. MOULTHROP
Rochester, NY

The Western House of Refuge (W H of R) was incorporated in 1846 as the first state sponsored institution for the confinement and education of juvenile delinquents. It was a large complex located at Phelps Ave. and Bachus St. in Rochester. Samuel Parker Moulthrop was the principal of its "First Division School" from 1877 to 1883. He was called "Colonel" or "Professor" and during his career was a grammar school principal, organizer of YWCA summer camps and is credited with having invented the schoolhouse desk-chair. This keepsake is made from individual letter punches.

S. P. MOULTHROP, 1870 / W. H. OF R. / ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rev: 2-26 1879 / C. A. TANSLE

Bolivia Four Sueldos: 1855

MOULTON
Newburyport, MA

These coins were counterstamped by members of the Moulton family of Newburyport silversmiths, who were active from the Revolution until the Civil War (Belden 1980: 304-307). Given the coin's dates, the most likely issuer was William Moulton IV, who lived from 1772 to 1861 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 280-283, Kovel 1989: 266). He was known as an "honest goldsmith," which says something about his contemporaries. The 1800 large center has a retrograde "N" in the countermark.

MOULTON

Large Cent: 1800 1803 1822 1824

Canadian Token

E. MOULTON
Portland, ME

Enoch Moulton was a silversmith in Portland. He was born in 1780 and worked from 1803 to 1819 (Belden 1980: 305, Kovel 1989: 266).

E. MOULTON

Large Cent: 1802

H. D. W. MOULTON
Manchester, NH

The 1854 *Manchester City Directory* listed H. D. W. Moulton as a daguerrotypist, crystalotypist and photographer, who was located in the Ayer's Building. In 1857 he was listed as a daguerreian at 349 Broadway in New York City (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). Since his stamp is on an 1837 Canadian bank token, it probably was issued when he was in New Hampshire.

H D W / MOULTON

P. MOULTON

P. MOULTON

Large Cent: 1802

W. MOULTON

W. MOULTON

Half Cent: 1806

Large Cent: 1797 1800

MOUSLEY & SON
Boston, MA

William Mousley was listed as a saw manufacturer at various Haverhill addresses in 1850s *Boston Directories* and *Boston Almanacs*. By 1877 he was located at 18 Park St. This must have been a short-lived partnership between father and son as his son George enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War and died of disease in 1863 at Crab Orchard, Kentucky (Bruce Mosher).

MOUSLEY & SON / BOSTON

Large Cent: 1830

W. MOWENS

W MOWENS

Large Cent: 1851

Small Cent: 1859 1863 1865

Two Cents: UK

Nickel 1868

H. A. MOWER

H. A. MOWER

Silver Dollar: 1881 1885

J. S. & S. J. MOWRY
Greenvillw, CT

This axle, spring and machinery manufacturing firm was organized in 1847 (Thomas A. Kinney, *Carriage Trade. Making Horse-Drawn Vehicles in America*, 2004: 118) It became the Mowry Axle & Machine Co. in 1869 (Robert Merchant).

J. S. & S. J. MOWRY / GREENVILLE CT.
Large Cent: UK

E. C. MOXLEY
Fredricksburg, Ohio

E. C. MOXLEY. / FREDRICKSBURG, / WAYNE. CO. / OHIO.
Mexican Eight Reales: 1847

A. MOYER

A. MOYER
Large Cent: 1802

G. MOYER

This is likely an issue of George Moyer. He was a gunsmith who specialized in flint lock guns. Moyer worked in Lancaster, Pennsylvania from 1814 to the 1820s (Carey 1953: 81, Sellers, 1953: 248).

G. MOYER
Large Cent: 1827

G. W. MULL
Newville, PA

The 1870 Census listed George W. Mull as a Newville tinsmith who had been c. 1830. Jesse Riley Frey also was a tinsmith in the town (see that listing). A tin cup is known with Mull's stamp exactly as it appears on this 1816 large cent. By 1880 Mull was living in Harrisburg (Bruce Mosher), and was listed selling tinware at 439 State St. in the 1905 *Boyd's Directory of Harrisburg*.

G. W. MULL / NEWVILLE / PA with J. R. FREY
Large Cent: 1816

J. MULLEN

J. MULLEN
Large Cent: UK
Silver Dollar: 1796

C. MULLER & BRO.
Memphis, TN

The Mullers were listed in the 1860 *Memphis Directory* as jewelers, opticians, and watch makers, with their store at 341 Main St. C. Muller advertised as an independent optician in the 1860 *Tennessee State Gazetteer*

C. MULLER & BRO. / MEMPHIS, TENN. / IMPROV'D / SPECTACLES / MANUFACTURER
Half Dollar: 1855 (2) 1856 1858

H. MULLIGAN
Philadelphia, PA

Hugh Mulligan began working in the 1840s. He imported watches, and made jewelry, silverware and watch cases. Mulligan advertised extensively, and many pages of the 1860 *Philadelphia City Directory* ran

his banner advertisement at pages bottoms, noting that he had the "Largest Wholesale and Retail Stock of Watches and Jewelry in the United States." He was located at Cortland Place in 1851, and moved to 272 North Second St. in 1853. In 1858 his address was renumbered to 444, which is the latest date that this stamp might have been used (Michael McAllister). An 1867 shell store card gives his address as 48 S 4th St. This advertisement appeared in the 1860 *Directory*.

The Largest, Cheapest and Most Fashionable
STOCK OF
Watches and Jewelry,
To be found in any HOUSE in the United States, of every
imaginable Style and Quality,
20 per Cent. Cheaper
THAN ANY OTHER IN
THE CITY.
Jewelers, Acquisitors, Jewelers, Country Storekeepers and Dealers generally are
invited to call and examine, before purchasing, as they will be dealt with on the most
liberal terms.
Goods sent by Express to any part of the States or Territories.
H. MULLIGAN,
Importer of Watches and Manufacturer of Jewelry.
444 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. MULLIGAN / 444 / N. 2D ST. / PHILA.
Two Reales: 1774



FRAK. MULVANEY
Detroit, MI

FRAK. MULVANEY / 1874 / DETROIT
Small Cent: 1861

A. ST. G. MULVANY
Middletown and New Britain, CT

This is an exceedingly odd name. Arthur St. G. Mulvany was listed as a gunsmith in Middletown in the 1860 Census. In the 1870 and 1880 Censuses he was listed as an employee of a New Britain hosiery mill. The 1867 nickel also has is stamped "MARCH 27. 1867" which is NOT a patent indication as no patents were granted on that date.

A. ST. G. MULVANY
Small Cent: 1858
Nickel: 1867

MUNCY

MUNCY
Large Cent: 1794

J. P. MUNDIN

J. P. MUNDIN * on Ribbon
Large Cent: 1850 (2)

N. B. MUNGER**N. B. MUNGER**

US Large Cent: UK

Bank of Upper Canada Penny (Br-719): 1852

**MUNICIPAL LINES
Portland****MUNICIPAL / LINES / PORTLAND**

Quarter: UK (Liberty Standing)

**G. A. MUNN
Springfield, MA**

Robert Merchant located a set of tools with this mark, and John Boger reports a screwdriver with the same stamp. The likely issuer was George A. Munn, who was listed as a joiner – a carpenter who specialized in cabinetmaking – in the 1858 *Springfield Directory* (Hank Thoele).

G. A. MUNN

Large Cent: 1821 1837 1838 UK (2)

Dime: 1850

Quarter: 1842 1843 1853 1854

Hard Times Token

British Halfpenny: 1724

**I. MUNROE
Barnstable, MA**

It is not clear which member(s) of the Munroe (Monroe) family used this hallmark since it is assigned dates from the early 1800s to 1879 in silversmith references. John Munroe was born in 1784, driven into Barnstable by a gale while traveling to Virginia and married a local girl. He subsequently became the town's leading merchant. From the 1830s onward he advertised as a watchmaker, jeweler and importer. His son James worked briefly as a silversmith in Barnstable, then moved to New Bedford. There also was a cousin of this name who made chronometers. The term "pure coin" came into use after 1834 when the purity of US silver coins was changed to 0.900. In any event, according to the Sturgis Library of Barnstable, many pieces of silverware with the marks "I MONROE" or "I MUNROE" are found in Barnstable collections.

I. MUNROE / PURE COIN

Large Cent: UK

**R. MUNROE
Pittsburgh, PA**

Robert Monroe was an ambrotype photographer (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). From 1857 to 1859 his studio was in the Post Office Building on Water St. in Allegheny, which is now Pittsburgh's north side.

R. MUNROE / ARTIST

Large Cent: 1835

D. MUNSON**D. MUNSON**

Large Cent: 1802 1818 1838 UK

Half Dime: 1836 UK

Dime: 1827 1830 1834

Real: 1783

Two Reales: 1798

**D. MUNSON**

These pieces apparently were stamped at a later date than the above countermarked coins, but so far no example has been illustrated in order to describe the differences between the stamps.

D. MUNSON

Quarter: 1876

Silver Dollar: 1880

Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny: 1857

E. MUNSON**E. MUNSON**

Large Cent: 1849

E. MUNSON / 1847

Two Reales: UK

**H. MUNSON
Pittsburgh, PA**

H. Munson was a "gunsmith and letter cutter" whose shop was located at 2nd and Liberty Sts. in 1847 (Kauffman 1952: 69).

H. MUNSON

Large Cent: 1842 UK

O. H. MUNSON

A comparison to the touchmarks of J. Munson, who was a pewterer in Yalesville, CT, indicates their letter style is similar (Kerfoot 1924). The two of them may have been relatives. A person named Orson H. Munson lived in Williston, VT, in 1830, and was in Madrid, NY, in the 1850 and 1850 Censuses, but his occupation is not known (Hank Thoele).

O. H. MUNSON

Large Cent: 1824 1834 1849

Half Dime: 1833 1834 1835 1836

Quarter: 1805

Half Dollar: 1828

Hard Times Token

**MUNSON & WRIGHT
New York City, NY**

Munson & Wright placed this advertisement in E. Porter Belden's *New-York: Past, Present, and Future* (1851). It was listed a decade later in the 1860 *New York City Directory* at the same address, 207 17th St. The partners were Samuel T. Munson, who was listed as a "smith" and Theodore Wright as "locks" in that directory.

MUNSON & WRIGHT,
MANUFACTURERS OF LOCKS, BOLTS, & HINGES,
 No. 207 Seventeenth-st., one door from 5th Avenue, N. Y.
Locks Repaired, and Bell Hanging.
 SAMUEL T. MUNSON. THEODORE WRIGHT.

MUNSON & WRIGHT
 Large Cent: 1825 1847

MURDOCK

MURDOCK
 Small Cent: 1864
 Three Cents (Nickel): 1866

PETER A. MURDOCK Bowmanville, Ontario

The 1871 Census notes the likely issuer was a Bowmanville merchant, who was born c. 1829 in Scotland (Baker 2006: 60). He and his brother John were partners in Murdock Brothers. It was listed in various directories from 1857 to 1888 as grocers and "seedsman," who also sold crockery. "CW" means "Canada West," the term used for Ontario from 1841 to 1867.

PETER A. MURDOCK, ** around C. W.
 US Dime: 1854



S. W. MURDOCK

S. W. MURDOCK
 Large Cent: 1828 1835

MURDOCK & SPENCER Cincinnati, Ohio

James Murdock, Jr. was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1839. He engraved numerous Civil War tokens, and in 1865 received a patent for a railroad baggage check. William H. Spencer, was born in Cork, Ireland, in the same year. They were partners from 1864 to 1869 in this diesinking firm, and after their partnership was dissolved, both worked independently until the end of the century (Russell Rulau, "The Early Tokens of the Queen City: Cincinnati, Ohio," *TAMS Journal* 1974: 42-57). The partners advertised as "Manufacturers of Metal Business Cards" and makers of "Stamps, Brands, Stencils, Baggage Checks, &c." on an 1868 shell store card having this address. During the 1970s a hoard of over twenty gallons of Murdock & Spencer railroad baggage checks was discovered, and on some of them they also advertised they made "burning brands."

MURDOCK & SPENCER / 139 / W 5' ST CINTI O.
 McClellan Campaign Token

E.O. MURPHEY Concord, NH

E. O. MURPHEY. / CONCORD, N.H.
 Silver Dollar: 1878

MURPHY

These likely were struck by different merchants. One may have been John Murphy, a Boston silversmith in 1803, who moved to Philadelphia in 1828 and worked there until 1846 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 284-285, Kovel 1989: 269).

MURPHY
 Large Cent: 1810
 Half Dollar: 1875 1894
 Canadian Large Cent: 1883

J. A. MURPHEY

These pieces have been reported as MURPHY and MURPHEY. If the latter is correct, the coins may have been stamped by the retailer's mark of J. A. Murphey's Variety Store. It was noted in *Grip's Historical Souvenir of Wolcott, N. Y.* "J. A. Murphey's variety store is an illustration of the success a hustling, energetic man may achieve. From a small beginning Mr. Murphey has built up a business which is one of the best paying and second to no other of its kind in Wolcott."

J. A. MURPHEY
 Small Cent: 1887
 Dime: 1881 UK
 Quarter: 1853
 Silver Dollar: 1882 1884 1885

JNO. MURPHY Ville de Québec, Quebec

John Murphy was listed as an advocate (lawyer) in the 1864 *Quebec Directory*, having been commissioned in June of 1859. His office was at St. Lawrence Chambers, 12 St. Peter St., Lower Town (Baker 2006: 60). This piece is stamped from the same punches used to countermark the US small cent of L. J. A. Surveyer of Montreal. They are both holed and have similar engraved ornamentation, meaning they had the same maker.

JNO. MURPHY / QUEBEC
 Rev: ADVOCATE
 US Small Cent UK



M. MURPHY

M. MURPHY
 Canadian Large Cent: 1859 1892

G. MURRER

G. MURRER
 Canadian Large Cent: 1858 1859 1884 1881 1888 1890

US Large Cent: UK
US Two Cents: 1866



MUSCROFT
Cincinnati, Ohio

George Muscroft was a cutler at 5th & Main Sts in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was listed in the 1834 to 1842 *Cincinnati Directories*, and died in 1845 (Henry and Kate Ford, *History of Cincinnati*, 1881). He is the likely issuer. George had been a successful cutler in Sheffield, England, before immigrating to the US in 1822, and was one of the founders of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute (Bruce Mosher).

MUSCROFT / CIN
Connecticut Cent: 1787

MUTILATED

This odd stamp has been reported on a number of holed US coins. The obvious question is why would anyone bother to stamp obviously mutilated coins during the early 20th century?

MUTILATED
Large Cent: 1846
Small Cent: 1883 1901
Nickel: 1883
Quarter: 1896
Half Dollar: 1898

MUTT AND JEFF
Denver, CO

Mutt and Jeff was the first syndicated comic strip, which began publishing in 1907. The name was adopted by all sorts of partnerships, including businesses, media personalities, and even school mascots who worn dog outfits. The piece reportedly was found in San Francisco in the 1980s.

MUTT / AND / JEFF / DENVER
Nickel: UK (Shield)

R. B. MUZZY

R. B. MUZZY
Large Cent: 1816 1834 1837 1838 1841 1848 1856

J. B. MYER

J. B. MYER
Large Cent: 1849
Small Cent: 1856

MYERS

MYERS
Large Cent: 1803 1846 1851

Nickel: 1868
Civil War Token
With C. C. DYER
Large Cent: 1803

COURT MYERS
Auburn, NY

Court Myers was listed in the 1870 Census as a stencil cutter in Auburn, NY. He was born c. 1847.

COURT MYERS.
Small Cent: 1862 1865 (2) 1873 1875 1879
Two Cents: 1864
Nickel: 1866



COURT MYERS. / AUBURN, N Y
Small Cent: 1863
Nickel: 1866

L. A. MYERS

L. A. MYERS
Half Dollar: 1833
Two Reales: 1799 UK
Hard Times Token: 1837

P. MYERS

P. MYERS
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1808



S. MYERS
Schenectady, NY

The "S. MYERS" portion of this countermark seems to match a stamp found on silverware and often associated with pseudo-hallmarks (Robert Merchant). Samuel Myers of Schenectady received a patent in 1845 for a Cooking-Stove and was listed in the 1850 Census as born c. 1801. His "S. MYERS" retailer stamp has been noted on silverware made by a dozen New York silversmiths. His long advertisement in the June 2, 1862, *Schenectady Evening Star and Tribune* explained why. Myers announced that he had just received shipments of silverware and plated wares from

a number of well known manufacturers, and a multitude of items were for sale in his shop on State St.

GOOD / 25 CTS. / S. MYERS

Two Reales: UK

Prussian Four Groschen: 1797

N + D

N + D in Serrate Rectangle
Large Cent: 1841

N.W.H.J

N.W.H.J / 1830
Large Cent: 1805 UK

N. Y. BAKERY

This early bakery specialized in New York style goods, rather than being located in New York City (David Schenkman). There were bakeries of this sort in many towns. One possible issuer was Buffalo's "N. Y. Bakery" which was at 315 Main St. in the 1844 *Buffalo City Directory*.

N. Y. BAKERY.
Half Dollar: 1808 1829
Two Reales: 1773

**N-Y. FILE WORKS
Poughkeepsie, NY**

The American Institute gave a diplomat to this company in 1856 for its files. It was listed in the 1856 *Poughkeepsie Directory* and employed a dozen people (Bruce Mosher).

N-Y. FILE WORKS
Large Cent: 1837

N. Y. & P.

N. Y. & P.
Small Cent: 1897

N Y WORLD'S FAIR

N Y / WORLDS / FAIR
Silver Dollar: 1882

G. G. N. & CO.

G. G. N. & CO.
Large Cent: 1846

I. N. N. CIGARS

I. N. N. / 5 / CIGARS
Dime: 1827

**P N — Peter Norbeck
Halifax, Nova Scotia**

Peter Norbeck was born in Germany in 1789. He was in the West Indies in 1815 and came to Halifax in 1819, where he worked as a silversmith and jeweler. Norbeck became a partner in Mignowitz & Clark,

and when it dissolved in 1827 he formed Norbeck & Co. (Langdon 1966: 108: Silver Hallmarks and Marks Antique and Modern online). He died in 1861. His hallmark is roughly rectangular with a bottom notch (John Cheramy).



Typical Norbeck Hallmark (Langdon 1966: 108)

P. N. in Cartouche
Canadian Tokens (3)

P. N. & CO

P. N. & CO
Large Cent: UK

S. N. & CO.

S. N. & CO.
Large Cent: 1819

A. H. NAHOR

A. H. NAHOR
Large Cent: 1840 1853

**J. NALLE
New York City, NY**

J. NALLE / NEW YORK
Large Cent: 1835

M. NAMARA

M. NAMARA
Large Cent: 1803

J. NASH

J. NASH
Canadian Token: 1837
Large Cent: 1848

**NASHUA LOCK COMPANY
Nashua, NH**

This firm made locks and builders hardware from at least the 1830s, and made particularly fancy door locks and plates. It was still in business in 1869 and had a Boston shop at 53 Kilby St.

NASHUA, N. H.
Large Cent: 1832 1851 1854

NASHUA, N. H. / PATENT / Eagle
Large Cent: 1819

NASHUA L. CO.
Canadian Bouquet Sou Token

103 NASSAU ST.
See Cooper's Coffee Room

NATICK MFG. CO.

A snippet suggests this may be the stamps of a manufacturing jewelry company, but nothing about it could be located.

NATICK / MFG. CO. (on Flag)
-Small Cent: 1916

NATIONAL ASSO. OF SHEET METAL WORKERS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION around
Tools
Small Cent: 1940

O. J. NEAL

O. J. NEAL
Large Cent: 1816 1837 (2) 1842
Silver Dollar: 1799

J. A. NEEDHAM

J. A. NEEDHAM
Large Cent: 1847 1852

PETER NEFF JR.
Cincinnati, Ohio

There were two important Peter Neff, Jrs. in Cincinnati. The father of one sold hardware from at least 1849 (Pollak 1994: 271), and his son became one of the city's most prominent businessmen. In the 1860 *Ohio State Business Directory* the firm was listed as Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware at 93 West Pearl. Another Peter Neff, Jr. and L. Smith Hamilton invented the tintype photographic plate and received a patent in 1856. This Neff at first worked in his father's Cincinnati home. He soon built a factory at 239 West 3rd St., but it was destroyed fire the next year and he then moved to Middletown, CT.

So who issued this countermark with a 39 Vine St. address? That was the address of J. J. Butler, a maker of inks who advertised extensively, and Butler would have been Neff's source of needed chemicals for the tintype process. Neff probably had an office there for a short time before constructing his own manufacturing plant.

PETER NEFF JR. / 39 / VINE ST. / CINCINNATI, O.
Quarter: UK

JOHN NEILL
Villisca, Iowa

John Neill was born in Ireland in 1812, and was one of the first settlers of Burlington, Iowa (Robert Merchant). One of his sons was John L. Neill. They lived in a number of places in Iowa and drove their hogs and cattle to various markets. They also had a mercantile business and eventually moved to Villisca, where John died in 1875 (*Bibliographical History of Montgomery and Adams Counties, Iowa* 1892).

In addition to the inscription stamped from individual letter punches, the very worn coin is extensively engraved, including sprigs and a radiant star. It also is holed at the top. This suggests it is a memorial piece that might even have been worn at his funeral.

JOHN NEILL, / VILLISCA, / IOWA. / SEPT. 26, 1875.
Half Dollar: 1853

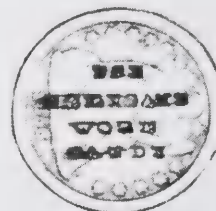
NELIGAN'S WORM CANDY
Woodstock, Ontario

This was a very hard countermark to identify! It was assumed to from the US, but great quantities of US silver coins flowed into Canada during the Civil War and remained in circulation for years. A number of Ontario merchants countermarked US silver coins, particularly dimes. Michael

McAllister discovered this patent medicine was made by Robert Stark of Woodstock. A genealogical website notes Stark was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1836. He studied chemistry at the University of Glasgow in Scotland and ran a drug business in Woodstock from 1857 to 1890, when he moved to Hamilton.

He published *Robert Stark's Canadian Almanac and Receipt Book*. The 1862 edition began by noting he was the "proprietor" of half a dozen patent medicines, including Neligan's English Worm Candy. Pages were devoted to a description of the sorts of worms it would eliminate and a general description of its ingredients... plants, some only found in "shady and unfrequented places on the mountains of India, China, and other Eastern tropical countries." A number of testimonials were published, lauding the beneficial effects of "Nelligans Worm Candy."

USE / NELIGAN'S / WORM / CANDY
US Large Cent: 1843
US Dime: 1856 UK
Half Real: 1772



H. NELSON

H. NELSON
Large Cent: 1818 1847
Quarter: UK
Two Reales: UK

M. NELSON

This may be the stamp of Merick Nelson of Middletown, CT., who made carpentry tools, sliding T-bevels, and squares c. 1849 (Toolmakers of Middletown, CT, online).

M. NELSON
Large Cent: 1826
Four Reales: 1806

NEOCC – North East Ohio Coin Club

On the twentieth-fifty anniversary of the North East Ohio Coin Club in 1959, each of its 170 members was presented with a countermarked 1959 quarter.

N E O C C / MEMBER in Incuse Outline of Ohio
Quarter: 1959 (170)



W. H. NETTLETON
Bristol, CT

In 1857. Wilfred H. Nettleton and two others from Bristol, CT, received a patent for a Machine for Turning Pillars for Clock Movements. It appears he was a machine maker since he was assigned the rights to make a drilling machine that was patented in 1865,

W. H. NETTLETON
Large Cent: 1819
With J. H. ROOT
Large Cent: 1842

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

An identical stamp has been noted on two different two cent pieces. The 1870 coin also has "C.T." from individual letter punches, while the 1871 two cents is engraved "MERLN / H. Rowley / MARINI / R. I."

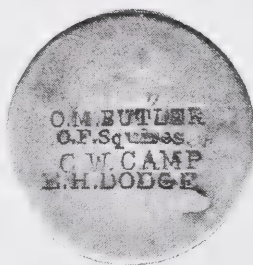
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Two Cents: 1870 1871



NEW BRITAIN MERCHANTS New Britain, CT

Using Census records, Michael McAllister established that all these individuals lived in New Britain. Their association is not known, but other coins with multiple countermarks of this sort sometimes were stamped as souvenirs by members of fraternal lodges and trade societies. Charles W. Camp was a machinist and at one time worked in a cutlery shop. Oscar M. Butler was a 2nd lieutenant in the First New Britain Regiment during the Civil War. The best guess in the piece was countermarked in the 1870s.

O. M. BUTLER / O. F. SQUIRES / C. W. CAMP / E. H. DODGE
Quarter: UK (Liberty Seated).



EDWIN C. NEWBURY Brooklyn, CT

Silversmith references state that Edwin Comfort Newbury worked in Mansfield, CT, from 1828 to 1850 (Kovel 1989: 272; Wyler 1989: 305; Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). In fact, he was listed in the 1849 *New England Mercantile Union Business Directory* selling watches and jewelry in the neighboring town of Brooklyn, CT.

E. NEWBURY
Large Cent: 1820 UK

E. NEWBURY / BROOKLYN

Large Cent: 1801 UK

J S NEWCOMB

J S NEWCOMB
Large Cent: 1802

H. K. NEWCOMB Watertown, NY

H. K. Newcomb was a silversmith in Watertown beginning in 1821 (Kovel 1989: 272). He was still in business in 1856 when he won medals at the Watertown Exposition for best gold watch and best case of jewelry.

H. K. NEWCOMB
Quarter: 1834
French Five Francs: L'An 10

NEWELL

The peso has not been illustrated and may not be from the same stamp.

NEWELL
Large Cent: 1806 1835
Mexican Peso: UK (Maximilian)

J. H. T. NEWELL

J. H. T. NEWELL
Large Cent: 1845
Half Dollar: 1833 1854

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE
Eight Reales: 1818-Counterfeit

NEW HAVEN BICYCLE WORKS New Haven, CT

The short-lived New Haven Bicycle Works was only in business in 1896 and 1897 (The Wheelmen Bicycle Brands, online). It sold two models of the "New Haven" for \$85 and \$100, and noted in its advertisement in the minutes of a church conference that it "offered discounts to ministers." This ad appeared in the 1897 *International Journal of Surgery*.

You will make no mistake if you buy a....



"New Haven"
BICYCLE

1 1/4 Inch Tubing
Push Joints
Large Sprockets
Improved Bearings

\$100.

NEWHAVEN BICYCLE WORKS,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Catalogues
mailed on
application.

NEW HAVEN BICYCLE WORKS. / THE / NEW HAVEN / NEW HAVEN, CONN
Small Cent: 1895

WAR SHIP NEW ORLEANS Sackets Harbor, NY

The US government placed a contract with Henry Eckford to build the *New Orleans*. Its name commemorated Andrew Jackson's victory over the

British at the Battle of New Orleans, which occurred after the War of 1812 was over. Peace had been declared by the American and British representatives at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814, but news did not reach Washington until February. When it did, Eckford was ordered to stop construction. The *New Orleans* was intended to be a floating battery at the head of the St. Lawrence River, rather than a seagoing warship, which would have been impossible since it was made from green wood.

It never was commissioned and by the 1830s a house had been built over the partially completed vessel, which became a tourist attraction at Sackets Harbor. The *New Orleans* was sold for scrap for \$400 in 1882 (Mark A. Wentling, "New Orleans, a Frigate at Sackets Harbor" online). Pieces of the ship were sold as souvenirs, and this countermarked coin may have been made from the stamp that was used to mark the souvenirs.

MADE FROM WAR SHIP NEW ORLEANS around Engraved BUILT / 1814 / SACKETTS / HARBOR
Quarter: UK (Barber)

C. L. NEWTON

This stamp is bigger than these large cents, and it had to be impressed twice on each coin.

C. L. NEWTON

Large Cent: 1817 1831 1852

E. M. NEWTON Skowhegan, ME

E. M. Newton was a general gunsmith in Skowhegan from 1858 to 1868 (Carey 1953: 85. Sellers 1983: 222). The 1861 *Maine Business Directory* listed him as a gunsmith and steel type cutter. Robert Merchant reports that the "*" is actually a very small gun sight.

E. M. NEWTON * with E. B. GILMAN
Large Cent: 1839

J. N. NEWTON

The most likely issuer was a general gunsmith in Skowhegan from 1858 to 1868 Carey (1953: 85). The 1861 *Maine Business Directory* listed him as a gunsmith and steel type cutter in Skowhegan.

J. N. NEWTON

Half Dollar: 1854

Two Reales: 1780 UK

Mexican Two Reales: 1825



NEW YORK

These coins may all be from different stamps intended to mark goods made in New York City.

NEW YORK

Large Cent: 1826 1837 1839 1840 1843 1845 1846 1850 1851
1856 UK

Small Cent: 1856

Nickel: 1867

Dime: 1831

Half Dollar: 1900

NEW YORK HLNDRS

Since "Hlndrs" is an abbreviation for "Highlanders," this countermark may refer to the New York Highlanders baseball club – or some other group having the same name. The baseball team was called the Highlanders from 1903 to 1912, when it became the New York Yankees (*Baseball Almanac*, online).



1903 Picture Postcard

NEW YORK / . HLNDRS.

Small Cent: 1900

NEW YORK KNIFE CO. Walden, NY

This knife company was organized in 1856 and manufactured much of the cutlery used by the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war, other knife makers moved to Walden, which was nicknamed "Knife Town." The New York Knife Co. made the first official Boy Scout knives in 1911, but went out of business in 1931.

NEW YORK KNIFE CO. WALDEN

Small Cent: 1902

NIAGARA CUTLERY CO. Lockport, NY

NIAGARA CUTLERY CO. / LOCKPORT N. Y.

Bolivian Eight Sueldos: 1836

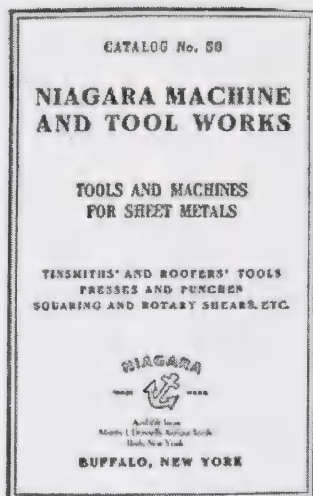
NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA FALLS

Two Reales: 1788-Lima

NIAGARA M. & T. WORKS Buffalo, NY

The Niagara Machine & Tool Works was founded in 1879 and was in business until the late 1970s. Its focus was tinsmith and cooper tools, and was a major competitor of Peck, Stow & Wilcox. (See that listing).



NIAGARA / M. & T. WKS. / BUFFALO, N. Y.
Quarter: 1892



S. E. NICKEY
Union City, IN

S. E. NICKEY / UNION CITY IND
Eight Reales: UK

J. NICOLLS
Philadelphia, PA

Joseph Nicolls was listed as a saw maker in the 1856 *Philadelphia Directory* at 655 S. 2nd St. and in the 1864 *Directory* at 143 Gothic St. (Michael McAllister). This is from a stamp used to mark saws, and "G 6 1/4" indicates a gauge of 6 1/4 teeth per inch.

J. NICOLL'S / G / 6 1/4
Uncertain Coin

NICHOLS
Hartford, CT

NICHOLS / HARTFORD
Nova Scotia Halfpenny: 1815

C. R. NICHOLS
Fulton, NY

C. R. Nichols was born in 1837, and was a dealer in jewelry and watches in the 1870s (*History of Oswego County*, 1878).

C. R. NICHOLS / FULTON / NY
Nickel: UK (Shield)

D. B. NICHOLS & CO.
Savannah, GA

David B. Nichols was a silversmith who worked in Savannah from 1820 to 1830 (Bazon and McGuinn 1987: 61, Kovel 1989: 273). He was born in 1791 and died in 1860. He advertised in the January 30, 1830, *Georgian*.

Watches, Jewelry, Military
Goods, &c.
D. B. Nichols & Co.

Have constantly on hand a good assortment of the above articles. Also, Gold, Silver, Shell and Steel Spectacles, Walking Canes, and a general assortment of Plated Ware, such as Castors, Liquor Stands, Decanter do., Cake Baskets and Candlesticks. Watches and Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired.

D. B. NICHOLS & CO
Half Cent: 1807

H. M. NICHOLS
Concord, NH, and Lyndon, VT

Hiram M. Nichols was a Concord, New Hampshire, silversmith c. 1840 to 1850, and then worked in Lyndon, Vermont, until 1880 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

H M NICHOLS
Large Cent: 1802

NICHOLS

William Stoddard Nichols was born in 1785 and worked as a silversmith in Newport. He advertised in the September 10, 1808, *Newport Mercury*, "all orders for gold and silver punctually attended to." In 1842 his shop was at 155 Thames St. He died in 1871 (Ensko 1948: 98, Flynt and Fales 1968: 287). One or both of these may be his stamps.

NICHOLS
Large Cent: 1808
Small Cent: 1863

NICHOLS

NICHOLS
Rev: I N in Rectangle with thin crossbar through "I"
Silver Dollar: 1799

W. NICHOLS

W. NICHOLS
Canadian Token (3)

G. NICOLS

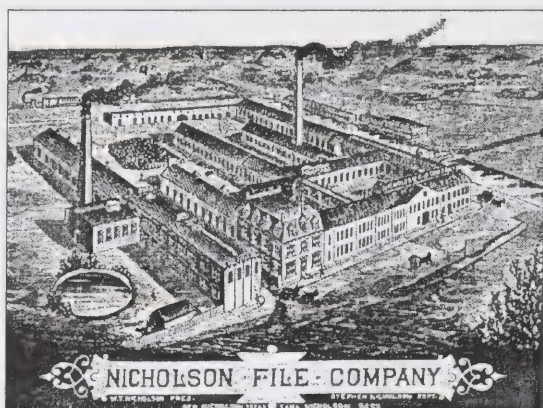
G. NICOLS
Large Cent: 1852 UK

J. P. NICHOLS
Albany

J. P. NICHOLS / ALBANY
Large Cent: 1839

NICHOLSON
Providence, RI

The Nicholson File Co. was founded by William T. Nicholson after he invented a file cutting machine. The business was incorporated in 1864 (Barlow 1991: 25). By the 20th century it had acquired over a dozen of its competitors and had large plants in Providence and Philadelphia. This is the top of its full page advertisement in the 1889 *Providence Directory*.



NICHOLSON USA
Small Cent: 1862

Z, R, NILES

This is an odd name. Z. R. Niles was listed in the 1860 and 1880 Censuses in Lenox in Madison County, NY. The same person (?) was noted as a watch maker in Oneida, NY, in the 1882 *New York State Business Directory* (Hank Thoele). He received a patent in 1899 for a Pendulum Adjustment for Clocks, which was noted in the *Jewelers Circular and Horological Review*. His full name was Zeehah E. Niles.

Z. R. NILES
Large Cent: 1830

NIT TRIP

The abbreviation NIT appears on Bryan Money and on turn of the century political buttons. It was slang for "No" as in "Nit Republican" and "Nit Democrat," apparently indicating support for the Populist Party. It also was an abbreviation for "Not in Trust," a reference to "In God We Trust" that appears on US paper money. During the late 19th and early 20th century there were many political clubs in the United States. They sometimes took excursions and had souvenir ribbons made for the occasions. This appears to be a souvenir of a group that supported the free coinage of silver. (See the Gold / Silver Standard Debate).

NIT TRIP
Half Dollar: 1899



T. H. NIVEN

T. H. NIVEN

Large Cent: 1820
Quarter: 1858

F. O. NIVER Bath, NY

Numerous Nivers lived in Setuben County, which is where Bath is located. "SOV" may be a clue to when this piece was stamped. These are the initials of the the Sons of Veterans. As the members of the Grand Army of the Republic aged, it was decided in the mid-1880s to designate an official successor. The SOV was one of the competitors, all of which were unified by 1886 as the Union Veterans of the Civil War. It still exists as a fraternal and veterans memorial association. If that interpretation is correct, the person noted may have been Fred Niver, who was born in 1859, and this piece may be the equivalent of a Masonic penny.

F. O. NIVER / BATH. N. Y. / S. O. V.
Large Cent: 1803

NO TRESPASSING

NO TRESPASSING / Skull and Crossbones
Quarter: 1878



J. NOCK'S PATENT Philadelphia, PA, and Washington, DC

Joseph Nock was listed in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* as a locksmith at 157 North Third St., and he remained there until 1854. In 1838 and 1839 he received three patents for locks. This advertisement for his "Washington Factory" of US Mail Patent Locks appeared in Wright's *Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore Commercial Directory* (1840) and noted he was from Philadelphia.



J. NOCK'S PATENT / Eagle / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1852

D. N. NOLE

D. N. NOLE

Half Dollar: 1795

NONE COINED IN 1815

This seems to be an old coin collectors countermark. No large cents were minted in 1815, and this piece could be put in the space in a coin collector's cabinet when such a coin would have gone.

NONE COINED / IN / 1815

Large Cent: 1841

C. A. NORCROSS

C. A. NORCROSS

Large Cent: 1818

Two Cents: 1864 1865 1867

**ANNA NORDEN
North Woburn, MA**MISS ANNA - NORDEN / 3 OFF WEBSTER ST. / MASS, U. S. / NO.
WOBURN

French Half Franc: UK

**NORMAN
Boston, MA**

NORMAN - BOSTON

Large Cent: UK

**NORTH STAR SALOON
Salem, Oregon**

George Duncan Spong was born in 1841 and traveled the Oregon Trail with his family in 1841. He was listed as the proprietor of the North Star Saloon in the 1867 *Salem Directory*. He died in 1874.

NORTH STAR SALOON / P. O. BOX 289

Rev: G. D. SPONG / SALEM / ORG

Two Reales

**S. NORTH
Berlin, CT**

Simeon North was born in 1765 and invented the milling machine. In 1794 he bought a water mill and used it to make scythes. In 1799 he began making pistols. In 1813 he built a large plant in Middletown and made guns there until 1850 (Carey 1953: 85-88). "S. NORTH - BERLIN, CON." is the usual stamp seen on his pistols. This piece has not been illustrated, but "OURAM" apparently is by a Philadelphia blacksmith - see that listing..

S. NORTH - BERLIN, CON. and OURAM

Large Cent: 1820

**W. C. NORTH
Buffalo, NY**

There were two W. C. Norths who were daguerreian photographers, William C. and his nephew Walter Crane North. This coin was stamped by Walter, who was listed in the 1858 *Buffalo Directory* as a daguerreian at 324 Main St.. That address appears on his cases from his few years in Buffalo. The 1858 *Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society* noted he had won awards for his daguerreians. He also sold sewing machines while in Buffalo. North then became a "traveling agent." By 1859, he had a gallery in Rondout, NY, in 1860, and by 1862 had moved to Utica, where he remained until 1874. Then he became a traveling photographer (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). So this coin was countermarked half a century after it was minted.

W. C. NORTH / BUFFALO N. Y.

Large Cent: 1806

**B. NORTON
Boston, MA**

Benjamin Norton was listed as a silversmith and coppersmith in Boston from 1810 to 1825. He then moved to Palmyra, and subsequently to Syracuse around 1850 (Flynt and Fales 1968: 289, Kovel 1989: 275).

B. NORTON

Large Cent: 1801 1802

**D. K. NORTON
Cincinnati, Ohio**

Daniel King Norton was born in 1833. He came to Cincinnati from Uniondale, PA, and is noted as a machinist in *Cincinnati Directories* from 1862 to 1900. By 1870 he was a partner in Lee & Norton, which made engines and saw mill machinery (Michael McAllister). He received two patents in 1874 with successive numbers. One for Improvements in Dogs for Saw-Machine Head Blocks, the other for Reels for Clothes Lines and Kite-Strings, an odd combination of inventions!

D. K. NORTON

Large Cent: 1819

**G. W. NORTON
Dewittville, NY**

Gardner W. Norton was listed in US Censuses until 1860 in Chautauqua County, which is where Dewittville is located. He was born c. 1792.

G. W. NORTON / DEWITTVILLE / N. Y. / Masonic Compass and Square

Half Dollar: 1835

H. D. NORTON

H. D. NORTON / 1857

Silver Dollar: 1795

J. NORTON CO.

J. NORTON CO.

Large Cent: UK

W. NORTON

W. NORTON

Canadian Large Cent: 1859

Canadian Token

US Large Cent: 1820 1838

**S. NORTON**

S. NORTON

Large Cent: 1801

W. H. NORTON
Durham, NY

E. Nelson Avery and W. H. Norton were listed in the 1870 Census as neighbors in Durham, NY (William McAllister). Norton was a carriage maker.

W. H. NORTON with E. N. AVERY

Large Cent: 1850



J. NORWOOD

J. NORWOOD

Large Cent: 1803

CHAD NULPH
Magna, Utah

Chad Nulph of Magna, Utah stamped 100 British pennies in 1977 with his name and American Vecturist Association number, which is "1847." That is why these pieces may be mistaken as older tokens.

CHAD NULPH / A V A / 1847 J / MAGNA UT.
British Pennies

J. NUTT
Claremont, NH, and St. Johnsbury, VT

James Nutt immigrated from England in the mid-1840s. By 1847, he and his brother Henry began making files in Claremont, NH. On the death of Henry in 1861, James moved the business to St. Johnsbury, VT, where he established a large file making and cutting factory in the Depot district. His files supposedly were anufactured using a "secret formula," and when James died in 1882, the formula died with him and the factory closed (Peggy Pearl, *A Brief History of St. Johnsbury*, 2009; Charles Nutt, *History of Worcester and Its People*, 1919, Vol. 4: 743). This advertisement appeared in the 1874 *New-Hampshire Register, Farmers' Almanac and Business Directory*.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., File Works

Manufacture **Best New Mill** and **Taper Saw Files** from best English Steel, and at **Lowest Rates**; also, **Recut** all kinds of **Files** and **Rasps**, at about one half price of new. The heaviest **Recutting File Works** in New England.

J. NUTT, Proprietor.

RECUT / BY / J. NUTT

Hard Times Token (Low-266)

NUTTING

In 1877, Luther M. Nutting of Manchester received a patent for a Machine for Cutting Screws. He soon moved to Concord and received patents in 1885 for a Lathe and a Bush-Hammer. The 1884 *New Hampshire Register, Farmers' Almanac and Business Directory* listed his L. M. Nutting & Co. as a machinery manufacturing firm in Concord.

NUTTING / 1890

Nickel: 1869

L. M. NUTTING

L. M. NUTTING.

Large Cent: 1827

Two Cents: 1864

Nickel: 1866

R. NYE

R. NYE

Large Cent: 1842

Quarter: 1806



With H. REES

Large Cent: UK

O & A

Masonic Square and Compass / 18 K / O & A
Quarter: 1876

O & C

O & C
Large Cent: 1798

O x D

O x D
Half Cent: 1833 1834
Large Cent: 1839

O & G

This Hard Times era countermark often is seen on XF half cents. Duffield-1579 noted it appears on large cent size planchets, but the writer has not seen one. The firm was a prolific countermarker, but it will not be identified until someone matches its "O & G" and three stars symbol with a contemporary product or advertisement.

Star / O & G / Two Stars
Half Cent: 1825 1827 1828 1829 1832 (3) 1833 1834 1835 (46)
1837 (2) UK (3)
Large Cent: 1824 1827 1835 1837 UK (2)
Copper Planchet

O + K

O + K
Large Cent: 1834 1838 1844 1846

E. C. O.

These initials are so unusual that identification to E. C. Oertelt seems reasonable, although no example of his hallmark has been traced. All Kovel (1989: 277) notes is Oertelt worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia c. 1833. In fact, he seems to have been active from 1830 to 1850. Two of his relatives were Philadelphia jewelers, although their family name often was given in directories as O'Etell or Ortelet. A third example of his countermark may be known as one piece was reported "on a bust dime?"

E. C. O. in Rectangular Depression
One Real: UK
Two Reales: 1776

F. E. O. JR

F. E. O. JR
Half Cents: 1857
Small Cent: 1875

**G. O.
Albany, NY**

G. O. / ALBANY / N Y
Large Cent: 1843

G. O. CO.

G. O. CO.
Large Cent: 1851

G B O in Oval

G B O in Oval
Canadian Bank Penny (Br-521)

**N. O. – Nils Ohman
St. John, Newfoundland, and Montreal, Quebec**

Nils Ohman was born in Sweden in 1843 and was listed in the 1878 *Bradstreet Reports of the Dominion of Canada*. By 1882 he was in partnership with a Mr. Lindstrom at 255 Water St. They advertised a variety of products as "Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, Importers of Fancy Goods, Marble, Bronze, Gilt & Ebonized Clocks. Fine Arts Goods. Statues, Groups, Lions, Horses, Urns, & Vases in Bronze. Dresden, Sevres, Capo de Monte, and Oriental China Sets. Vases, Plate, Cups and Saucers, Plaques, &c. Silver and Silver-Plated Ware. Opera, Field, and Ships Glasses, &c. Planos by the Celebrated Maker, Herman Wagner, Stuttgart. Agent for Lawrence's Spectacles."

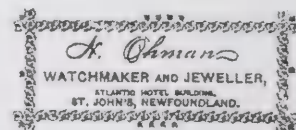
One of his advertisements appeared in the Jan. 14, 1890, *Evening Herald*. "Preserve Our Precious Eyesight by Procuring a Pair of Laurances' Celebrated Spectacles at N. Ohman's, Atlantic Hotel Buildings, N. B. – A Pair of Spectacles Make a Very Acceptable Present to the Old Folks." By 1892 he was advertising as a watchmaker, jeweler and optician.



The 1894 *Alpines Directory* noted he was a "Watchmaker, Engraver, Optician and PO Stamp Dealer," whose business was at 12 Adelaide. In other words, he was into all sorts of ventures, including an attempt to mine molybdenum in Recontre East toward the end of the century. (Website of "Recontre East, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada: Isolated and Loving It"). He moved to Montreal shortly after that venture proved unsuccessful.

Until recently, numismatists did not realize he also was a stamp dealer. A number of short notes have appeared about him in philatelic journals, much of which is summarized in Baker (2006: 62-64). In 1899 he and two partners – who were post office officials – formed the Newfoundland Stamp Co., which was in business for three years. He bought many of the Newfoundland one cent postcards that had been raised to two cents, and some of them have imprints noting he was a "Watchmaker, Jeweler and Dealer in Postage Stamps" etc. In about 1890 he also purchased the Newfoundland Coin Co.

**N. OHMAN,
WATCHMAKER,
ST JOHN'S, N.F.**



By 1899 he had opened a business at the corner of Wood Ave. and St. Catherine in Montreal. Lovell's 1899 *Montreal Directory* noted he was a "watchmaker, jeweller, engraver, dealer in old coins, stamps and

curiosities." He seems to have prospered in his endeavors and continued to be listed in *Directories* as a coin dealer until 1909. This very small stamp is Ohman's hallmark. Almost all his stamps are centered below Victoria's bust. An exception is an 1876 twenty cents where the countermark appears on the reverse of a coin engraved "E H" to turn it into a love token.

Now that we know Ohman was a coin dealer, the purpose of most of these pieces seems clear. They were stamped as numismatic advertising. Collectors would have seen the "N. O." mark that would have escaped others. While some of these coins may have been countermarked in St. John, the 1900 half dollars and 1906 dime indicate that at least part of them were stamped after Ohman moved to Montreal c. 1899.

He had a long career in Montreal, not dying until 1936, and his firm was run by his two sons until 1959. Indeed, Warren Baker (2006: 64) recalled that he often passed the site of Ohman's Montreal shop during the 1950s and 1960s, but did not realize Ohman had stamped coins there until decades later. This is an example of a countermark that was overlooked for almost a century, but once it was recognized, numerous examples were found, which indicates Ohman must have stamped a large number of coins..

N. O. in Depressed Rectangle

Canadian Ten Cents: 1906

Newfoundland Ten Cents: 1896

Newfoundland Twenty Cents: 1876

Newfoundland Fifty Cents: 1870 1872 (2) 1873 1876 1881 1885 (2)

1888 (2) 1894 (2) 1896 (5) 1898 (3) 1899 (2) 1900 (3) UK



N O & SON

See Nathaniel Olmsted

V. O. & CO.

CAST STEEL / V. O. & CO.

Large Cent: 1837

V. O. & CO.

Rev: CAST Steel

Canadian Token



O. S. G. M. CO.

Toronto, Ontario

O. S. G. M. CO. / TORONTO

US Large Cent: 1850

J. OAG Tippecanoe, IN

Oag is an exceedingly uncommon name. Only one Oag was listed in the 1860 Census. He was James Oag of Tippecanoe, Indiana, who had been born c. 1824.

J. OAG

Silver Dollar: 1855

OAK HILL MFG CO. Oak Hill, NY

By at least 1885, the Oak Hill Mfg. Co. was issuing catalogs of kitchen utensils and builders supplies (Romaine 1960: 172). The company was noted in an 1897 New York State Assembly document as a hardware manufacturer with twenty employees.

OAK HILL / CAST STEEL

Large Cent: UK

C. C. OAKES

C. C. OAKES

Canadian Token

US Half Dollar: 1855

OAKLEY

Annie Oakley was an expert shooter and a member of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, which toured England in the 1880s. The Christies auction of March 24, 1993, featured her rifle and a bent British halfpenny stamped with her name. According to the story that went with the coin, it had been given to the consignor by his uncle, who attended the Wild West Show's performance in London. A part of Oakley's act was shooting coins thrown into the air. They were then stamped with her name and given to members of the audience as souvenirs.

OAKLEY

Deformed British Halfpenny: 1890



N. S. OAKS

N. S. OAKS

Half Cent: 1802

Large Cent: 1820 1832 1841 UK

Half Dollar: 1832

H. OB

H. OB

Large Cent: 1797

I. OCKULY

Large Cent: 1824 1831

I OCKULY

Half Dollar: 1832

OIL GAS / N. YORK

Large Cent: 1826

J. O'CONNELL**OIL OF ICE**

See Charles H. Goodwin's Patent Medicines.

J. O'CONNELL

Double Eagle (\$20.00) Gold: 1873

OLD STEVE**L. ODELL
New York City, NY****OLD STEVE**

Silver Dollar: 1800

Lawrence Odell was a New York City silversmith whose shop was listed at 107 1/2 Canal in 1827 according to *Longworth's American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory*. He was a silversmith without a business address in the 1842 *New York City Directory*. In the 1848 *Directory* he ran an "exchange" at 417 Broadway, and in the 1858 *Directory* was a broker at Canal and Broadway.

**OLD TIME PENNYLOOK
St, Johnsbury, VT****OLD TIME PENNYLOOK, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.**

Nickel: UK (Shield)

L. ODELL

Large Cent: 1816

Two Reales: 1809

**JOSHUA OLDHAM
New York City, NY**

Joshua Oldham began making chisels, files, knives, rules and saws in New York City in 1867. He specialized in circular, band, and gang saws. At some point the business moved to a four story building at 351 and 353 East 65th St. called the New York Saw Works. An 1887 trade catalog is titled *Joshua Oldham, Manufacturer of Saws, Machine Knives &c of Every Description*.

JAMES O'HARE, / PHILA. / * PA. * within Circle of Stars

Quiaerter: UK (Liberty Seated)

JOSHUA OLDHAM

Small Cent: 1881

O'HARRA**O'HARRA**

Nickel: 1868

Dime: 1853

Half Dollar: 1854

Two Reales: 1807

OLDS**OLDS**

Connecticut Cent: 1787

OHIO**W. OLIVER****OHIO**

Large Cent: 1814 1838

W. OLIVER

Large Cent: 1851

Quebec Bank Halfpenny Token (Br-522): 1837

**OHIO TOOL CO.
Columbus, Ohio****NATHANIEL OLMSTED
Framington and New Haven, CT**

This company was established in 1823 and was a prolific maker of wooden planes (Pollak 1994: 281). From the 1840s to the 1880s it used prison laborers as workers. In 1893 it merged with Auburn Tool Co., and when the firm's Ohio plant was destroyed by a flood in 1903, the plant was moved to Charleston, West Virginia. The company ceased operations in 1920 (Barlow 1991: 100, 105). J. Cook & Co. was a dealer in its tools.

Nathaniel Olmsted was born in 1785. He began working as a silversmith in Framington in 1808, and moved to New Haven in 1826, where he worked until his death in 1860 (Belden 1980: 320, Flynt and Fales 1968: 291, Kovel 1989: 278). The second stamp probably is a hallmark of the successor firm of Nathaniel Olmsted and Son, which existed from c. 1837 to 1860 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online), but no example of an "N O & SON" hallmark has been traced.

OHIO TOOL CO.

Large Cent: UK

OHIO TOOL CO / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED (All in Shield)

Rev: J. COOK & CO / TERRE HAUTE / IA

Large Cent: 1852

N. OLMSTED

Large Cent: 1838

OHIO TOOL / HIGH GRADE / ESTAB'D 1823

Canadian Ten Cents: 1874

N O & SON with J. E. CALDWELL / - & CO - / PHILADA and BOSTON / DURAND

Large Cent: 1851

**F. OLVERT
Black River, NY**

Fenton Olvert was listed in the 1880 Census in Black River. He was then a young boy, having been born c. 1871.

F. OLVERT. / BLACK. RIVER. / N. Y.

British Penny: 1873

**OIL GAS
New York City, NY?**

These stamps appear multiple times on these coins.

OIL GAS

my case
P152

A. M. OLVITT

This is a very uncommon name. The only candidate was Amos M. Olvitt. He was born in 1848 in Palmyra, NY, until moving to Erie, PA, c. 1885. He was a machinist (Michael McAllister).

A. M. OLVITT

Small Cent: 1862

OMNIBUS

These may be fantasies. Rulau (MV A239) examined all three pieces and thought they might be fantasies. The writer has not seen an example.

* OMNIBUS 63 / WALKERS LINE

Quarter: 1856 1858

OMNIBUS AGENT / G. A. P.

Silver Dollar: 1853

F. O'N

F. O'N

Large Cent: 1818 1829

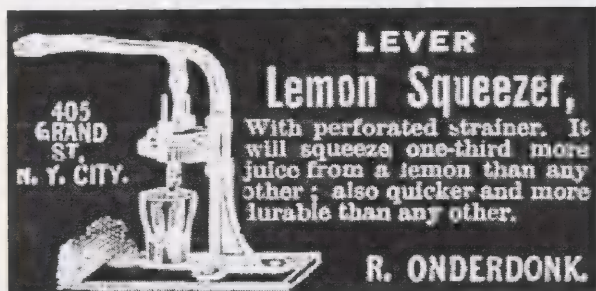
Hard Times Token]

French Copper: 1791

R. ONDERDONK

New York City, NY

Robert Onderdonk was listed as running a hotel at 407 Grand in the 1858 *New York City Directory*. In 1866 he received a patent for an Apple Corer and Slicer. In 1881 he was sued for infringement by the assignee of a lemon squeezing patent. The court ruled Onderdonk's squeezer was different in major respects, and Onderdonk won the case. In 1881 he received a patent for his own lemon squeezer. This clipped advertisement from an unidentified source was sold on Ebay (Fred Michaelson),



R. ONDERDONK / LEMON SQUEEZER, N. Y.

Nickel: 1867 1868 1874



ONDERDONK & CAPRON

New York City, N.Y.

The 1856 *New York City Directory* listed this firm as a manufacturer of locks, bolts and hinges on Broadway. The 1864 *Directory* noted the firm was then Newman, Onderdonk and Capron with the partners being Allen G. Newman, John W. Onderdonk, and Jacob Capron.

ONDERDONK / & CAPRON N. Y.

Large Cent: 1846

ONEIDA COMMUNITY

Oneida, NY

The Oneida Community was founded as a religious commune in 1848 in Oneida, NY. It dissolved in 1878, but by then had manufactured a variety of products, including furniture and game traps. Its successor corporation is the well known silverware, China and crystal company, and "ONEIDA COMMUNITY" now appears on its products, including flatware.

No. 1 / ONEIDA COMMUNITY

Large Cent: 1841

M. O'NEIL

M. O'NEIL

Large Cent: UK

Small Cent: 1862

OP

OP

Large Cent: 1803

Small Cent: 1862

Dime: 1853

ORGAN

ORGAN

Large Cent: 1803

C. S. ORMSEY

The 1854 half dollar appears to be a piece made by a stamp maker to illustrate his work to potential clients. It has many stamps of business that are not related to see other. See A.N.W & CO. for more information.

C. S. ORMSEY

Half Dollar: 1854 1859

ORR

The 1809 half cent with Orr's counterstamp also has a dog stamped on it.

ORR

Half Cent: 1809

Large Cent: 1803 1805 1810 1811

ORR

This might be a collector's mark. If so, it should exist on other large cents and collectable coins.

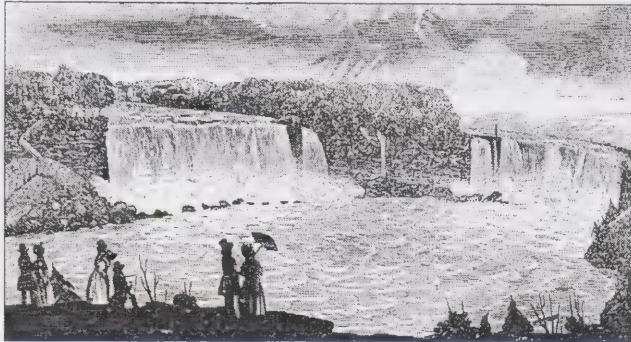
ORR (Microscopic)

Large Cent: 1798

J. W. ORR

New York City, NY

John W. Orr was one of the best known engravers of the post-bellum period, and was called the "dean of American wood-engravers." He began work in Buffalo, and some of his best known engravings of that period are "dainty little pictures" of city buildings and tourist attractions. One is an illustration of Niagara Falls, which first appeared in Samuel De Veaux's *The Falls of Niagara or Tourist's Guide to this Wonder of Nature* (1839).



"Niagara Falls from Canada near the Clifton House"

He had left Buffalo for New York City by 1842 as the advertisement of J. H. Richardson in that year's *Buffalo City Directory* noted Richardson was "Successor to J. W. Orr." His advertisements often included an elaborate woodcut. The one in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1855) noted, "Having the largest establishment of the kind in America, I am fully prepared to execute all orders, however large, in a superior style, with dispatch and on reasonable terms." His 1860 advertisement in the *New England Business Directory* stated he was a "designer, printer and engraver on wood" who specialized in "show-cards." His firm was at 75-77 Nassau St., and was in business from 1834 to 1876. His son, Louis was one of the founders of the Bartlett-Orr Press.



He also is credited with engraving Tiffany Civil War sword blades. It was common for publishers of the day to advertise that illustrations in the books and journals were the work of J. W. Orr. Many of his own ads from the mid-1850s to the mid-1860s were full page, featuring at top the same engraving of his establishment at 75 Nassau St. flanked by award medals and banners. Below that their text differed. One read "Engraver on Wood" with an engraving of the Residence of Henry Clay, who had been the Speaker of the US House and Secretary of State. Another had an advertisement which stressed Orr's Ornamental Show Cards.

This advertisement appeared in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).



The top of this particular advertisement is from the 1863 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory*. It stresses his work as an Ornamental Job Printer.



J. W. ORR

Large Cent: 1843 1845

Two Cents: 1864 1870

Nickel: 1867

ORTH COUNTERMARKS

"G. ORTH" and "G. C. ORTH" are examples of how hard it is to identify common names. Contributors suggested numerous possibilities, including a number of watch and clock makers, but it proved impossible to verify any of them. While numerous pieces were noted in auctions, they were not illustrated, which suggests the stamps are quite small. The few photos that have appeared on the Internet are so bad that they are almost impossible to interpret and cannot be reproduced. The only way to identify the issuers will be to find matches on products. but that will not be possible without good photographs of the countermarks.

C. ORTH

The only illustrated example appears on an 1851 large cent. The stamp is of unusual style in being both capital and lower case letters, rather than all capitals of most countermarks. "C. Orth" also is in reverse italics, whose letters slant left rather than right. But it is not known if all countermarks are of this sort, or the 1851 large cent is an aberration.

C. ORTH

Large Cent: 1828 1841 1842 1846 1847 1848 1849 1851 (5) 1852 (2) 1853 (3) 1854 1856 UK (2)

Small Cent: 1857

Half Dollar: 1808

C. G. ORTH

This could be an earlier stamp of the above issuer? Apparently it is about the same size. but a different style.

C. G. ORTH

Large Cent: 1833 1834 (2) 1837 1840 1845 1849 1852 1853 UK

C. G. ORTH

This likely is a different issuer than the above, whose countermarked coins are from the mid-1850s, by which time these early half dollars would no longer have circulated. Again, none of the pieces has been illustrated, and the 1808 half dollar was reported as "C. ORTH"

C. G. ORTH

Half Dollar: 1808 1827 1830 1835

OSBORN

Robert Merchant notes this is an exact match to a hallmark attributed to John Osborn, c. 1804-1807, of Urica, NY (Kovel 1989: 279). But given the dates of these coins, that clearly is wrong. Also see Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online for a photo of this mark. A possible issuer was William Osborn, a silversmith who worked in Providence, RI, c. 1850.

OSBORN

Large Cent: 1803 1844 1845 UK (2)



G. H. OSBORN

G. H. OSBORN

Large Cent: 1827 1845

E. M. OSBORNE Abbeville, SC

The 1870 Census listed E. M. "Osborn" in Abbeville County, SC.. He was born in c. 1853. This is a souvenir from individual letter punches.

E. M. OSBORNE, / ABBEVILLE, S. C.

Rev: 1871

Half Dollar: 1867

O. F. OSGOOD Haverhill, MA

Orlando F. Osgood was a little known silversmith. No references illustrate his hallmark, but Ancestry.com's American Silversmiths notes he was born c. 1820 and was the son of the silversmith John Osgood. While Orlando was listed as a silversmith in the 1850 Census and the 1865 Haverhill Directory, he probably worked for his relatives since no examples of silverware with this stamp are known. He also was listed at

various times as a saloon keeper, shoe sticher, and restorator, and ran a periodical shop (Michael McAlliser).

O. F. OSGOOD

Large Cent: 1845 1851



D. F. OTMAN PT. LA PLAINE, QUEBEC?

D. F. OTMAN

US Large Cent: 1838

D. F. OTMAN

Rev: PT. LA. PLAINE

US Small Cent: 1904

THE OTTAWA

THE OTTAWA

Small Cent: 1889

OTTAWA CARNIVAL

This pre-Confederation token was reported as countermarked with a pair of Thomas Church's token dies - see his listing. But it was not illustrated, probably because it was a partial stamp from one of the sets of dies that Church cut to commemorate the 1895 Ottawa Winter Carnival.



A Different Brass Token by Church



1895 Ottawa Winter Carnival Program

CARNIVAL IN OTTAWA 1895

Rev: Beaver
Canadian Token

OTTAWA CITY
Ontario

OTTAWA CITY

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797

OTTO & KOEHLER
New York City, NY

This firm made obstetrical instruments from 1853 to 1860, when it was succeeded by Otto & Reynders. (Also see the J. Reynders & Co. listing). This is one of its advertisements in the 1854 *New-York Medical Gazette and Journal of Health*.



OTTO & KOEHLER
Large Cent: 1854

OTTO & REYNDERS
New York City, NY

The 1877 *New York City Directory* listed F. G. Otto & Sons as surgical instrument makers at 64 Chatham St., "Successor of Otto & Reynders." At the same time an advertisement by John Reynders & Co. - see that listing - appeared in the first volume of the *West Virginia Medical Student* and noted it was "Late of Otto & Reynolds." So apparently the original business split into two parts. This advertisement appeared in the 1868 *Physician and Pharmacist*.

OTTO & REYNDERS,
No. 64 Chatham Street, New York.
Surgical and Orthopedical Instruments.
Apparatus for Local Anæsthesia and
for Atomization of Liquids,
Laryngoscopes, Ophthalmoscopes. Hypodermic Syringes, Hip-
Joint Splints, Skeleton Trusses, Elastic Stockings.
*The latest improvements and new inventions always on hand
and received constantly from our Agents in Europe.*

OTTO & REYNDERS
Large Cent: 1854

OUMES

OUMES
Large Cent: 1797

OURAM
Philadelphia, PA

The 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* noted William Ouram was a blacksmith at 310 Pine St., and the 1856 *Directory* listed both William and John T. Ouram as blacksmiths at 408 Pine St. (Since one of these coins has the stamp of Simeon North - see that listing - Rulau HT 565 hypothesized "OURAM" was one of North's trade names, but no evidence has been found supporting that idea).

OURAM
Large Cent: 1833 UK

OURAM with S. NORTH - BERLIN, CON.
Large Cent: 1820

M. N. OUTLAW & CO.
Huntsville, Texas

The writer has not seen any of these pieces, which are made from individual letter punches. All the half dollars are New Orleans mint. The 1849-O was described AG, but heavily toned. The implication is that it must have been stamped long after it was minted and then toned from decades of being in a collection. The spiffy nature of the countermark and their other characteristics suggest the pieces may be "modern," perhaps struck during the first half of the twentieth century as "souvenirs of the gold old days." If so, they are not fantasies meant to deceived collectors, but are Bucket of Blood Saloon countermarks on silver dollars that were made in the 1980s.

M. N. OUTLAW & CO. / HUNTSVILLE / TEXAS
Half Dollar: 1849 1858 185X

J. J. OUTLEY
St. Louis, MO

John J. Outley was born in Ireland in 1815. The first reference to him was as an itinerant photographer who visited Rutland, Vermont, in 1847. The backmarks of his 1870s photos claim his St. Louis gallery was established in 1849. The 1852 *St. Louis Directory* listed him at Third and Washington Sts. Until the 1890s he usually had a gallery somewhere on Third St., but also had galleries at other locations. In addition to his "Sky-Light Daguerrian Gallery, for a time he ran "Outley's Palace of Art" at 39 Fourth St. He advertised in an 1864 pamphlet published by the Ladies Executive Committee of the Missouri Valley Sanitary Fair that he would paint portraits there based on photographs of deceased loved ones. He briefly was in the partnership of Outley & Dennison c. 1850. The 1858 *Humphrey's*

Small Cent: 1859 1863 1865 1868
Two Cents: UK
Large Cent: 1851

OWL POOL HALL

This piece was not illustrated, but from its description, it appears to be a restrike made from muled trade token dies.

OWL POOL HALL

Rev: ALBRIGHTS JUNCTION
Silver Dollar: 1922

W. J. OXER Williamsport, IN

William J. Oxer of Williamsport, Indiana, was born c. 1830. He was listed in Census and other documents as a blacksmith and edge tool maker. Oxer received a patent in 1867 for an Improvement in Cultivators and in 1870 for an Improvement in Cutter-Bars for Harvesters. He also seems to have lived for a short time in Normal, Illinois.

W. J. OXER

Dime: 1841
Two Reales: 1777



OZ

OZ

Large Cent: 1818 1824 1829 1834 1849

OZARK IMP. CO Missouri

OZARK / * / IMP. / CO
Nickel: 1888

P & E

P & E
Large Cent: 1818 1840

P & G

P & G
Large Cent: UK

P & H

P & H within Rectangle
Large Cent: 1814

**P & O CO. – Parlin & Ordendorff Co.
Canton, IL**

William Parlin began making plows in 1842. His foundry was destroyed by a fire in 1847 and he moved to Elm between 2nd and 3rd Sts., which was the future location of International Harvester's Canton Works. In 1852 his brother-in-law, William Parlin became his partner, and when the business was incorporated in 1860 its name became Parlin & Ordendorff. In 1919 it was purchased by International Harvester.



CANTON / P & O CO / ILL.
Small Cent: UK (Lincoln)

P. & R.

P. & R.
Large Cent: 1849

P. & W.

P. & W.
Large Cent: 1834

P & W CO

P & W CO
US Nickel: 1902
Canadian Large Cent: 1859

A. R. P.

A. R. P.
Large Cent: 1820 1822

A. V. P. CO.

A. V. P. CO.
Large Cent: 1837

B P

B P in Medium Size Rectangle
New Jersey Cent: 1787

B.P & CO.

B.P & CO.
Large Cent: 1856

C. P. & CO.

C. P. & CO.
Canadian Bank Halfpenny: 1852

D. P. CO.

D. P. CO.
Quarter: 1876

D.C.P

B / D.C.P in Serrated Oval
Connecticut Cent: 1785
Vermont Cent: 1785

F. P. & CO.

F. P. & CO.
Large Cent: 1845 1851 1855

**H P
Boston, MA**

H P / BOSTON / H P
Rev: H P / CAST STEEL / H P
Large Cent: 1820

I A P

I A P (Script in Medium Size Rectangle)
Half Cent: 1835
Large Cent: 1802

**I. P. CO.**

I. P. CO.
Canadian Large Cent: UK

J.P

J.P in Serrated Rectangle
Large Cent: 1803 1840

J M P

The style of letters in this countermark is similar to the monogram stamp listed below.

J M P

Large Cent: 1818 1822



J M P Monogram

This very small stamp is smaller than a hallmark, but could have been the work of a watch maker or instrument maker. It will only be identified when one of his products is located. David Bowers (Nov. 13, 1995 Auction, lot 1169) suggested the Feuchtwanger tokens were purchased by a merchant who stamped them with his initials the intention of putting them into circulation. Most of the pieces seem to be XF or uncirculated condition, which suggests they are from a small hoard.



J M P. Conjoined Letters in Small Depressed Rectangle

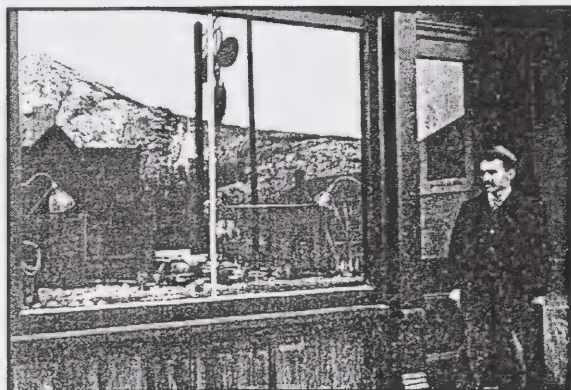
Feuchtwanger Cent: 1837

Feuchtwanger Three Cents: 1837 (17)

Large Cent: 1817 1818 1822

J. O. P. — Joseph O. Patenaude Nelson, British Columbia

Joseph O. Patenaude was born in Iberville, Quebec in 1871. He moved to Nelson in 1897, where he owned a jewelry store on Baker St. that employed thirteen people.



Patenaude's Store in 1897

This advertisement appeared in the end pages of J. T. Bealby's *Fruit Ranching in British Columbia* (London 1911).

J. O. PATENAUDE,
Manufacturing Jeweller, Watchmaker and Optician,
NELSON, B.C.

EXPERT STAFF AT YOUR COMMAND.

**WATCH REPAIRS, JEWELRY REPAIRING
AND MANUFACTURING.**

**BIGGEST AND BEST STOCK OF JEWELRY
IN THE INTERIOR.**

FINEST STOCK OF STANDARD WATCHES.
OPTICAL PARLOUR.

Newspaper accounts of Patenaude's death noted he was remembered not only for his artistry, but his good deeds. He was a devout Catholic who contributed to many charities. Pope Pius XII had honored him for his altruism in 1947. Patenaude invested in a way to refine silver ore toward the end of the First World War. He lost a patent infringement suit, had to sell most of his operations in 1930 to pay legal costs, and remained in business only as an optician (Larry Gingras, "The J.O.P Silver Dollar," *Canadian Numismatic Journal* 1959: 362-364; "The J.O.P Countermark," *Canadian Numismatic Journal* 1965: 359-369; "The J.O.P Counterstamp," *Numismatic Courier* 1982: March 2: 10).

FINE QUALITY DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES

J. O. PATENAUDE
Manufacturing Jeweller
and Optician

Watchmaker NELSON, B. C.

EXCLUSIVE SETTINGS IN CARVED AND PLATINUM WORK

WALTHAM WATCHES

HOMERADE SWISS WATCHES

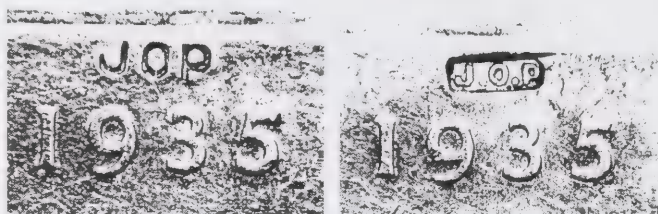
In 1935 he reportedly countermarked one thousand silver dollars in the center of the voyager's canoe and gave them out as change at his optometry business. But since that would have been a very large sum, it seems more likely the number of countermarked 1935 dollars was far less than that. Another part of the traditional story probably is wrong too. It held that Patenaude countermarked coins to show how extensively silver dollars circulated in Canada, and thereby pressure the government to mint more of them. But we now know thousands of merchants countermarked coins for local advertizing without such any grandiose goals. Patenaude apparently did likewise. He continued stamping silver dollars until 1949, but apparently stopped when he retired and sold his business (Gingras 1982).



Joseph Olivia Patenaude

Unfortunately, his stamps were not destroyed on his death in 1956, and for many years it was suspected that additional coins were being struck. This was proven by the discovery of a 1966 silver dollar with many "J O P" stamps (*Canadian Token*, 1991: 174). The *Canadian Coin News* (April 30, 1991) reported that a Vancouver coin dealer had stamped a number of dollars with one of Patenaude's "J O P" stamps.

Examples of a crude, relief "J O P" and "J O P" from individual letter punches also have been reported, but not illustrated. They might be fakes or were issued by another person with the same initials.



J O P (Incuse Single Punch)

Canadian Silver Dollar: 1935 (16) 1936 (4) 1939 1947 (8) 1948 1949 (2) 1950

J. O. P. (Relief)

Canadian Silver Dollars: Included above
Restrikes known, including a 1966 silver dollar

K & V P

K & V P

Large Cent: 1800 1801 1803 1805



L. P. & CO.

L. P. & CO.

Canadian Large Cent: UK (Victoria)
US Large Cent: 1844

M-P

M-P

Large Cent: 1843 1845

N. P. EX. CO.

See Railroad Countermarks

N. P. SILV. MINE

Greenfield and Newburyport, MA

This series has caused great consternation. The pieces were made from the hallmarks of one of the Towle silversmithing companies. A. F. Towle & Son worked in Newburyport, MA, from 1883 to 1890, then moved to Greefield, and was sold along with its trademarks and stamps c. 1900. "COIN" indicates "coin silver" (0.900 fine),

"N. P. SILV." apparently was intended to be stamped on copper goods first electroplated with nickel and then with silver. Indeed, the company made a lot of plated flatware in the early 19th century. "MINE" is likely a trade name. The handle of the spoon below has "N. P. SILV. MINE" and also "A. F. TOWLE & SON" in the same style (note the "N" in both stamps).

N. P. SILV. MINE A. F. TOWLE & SON.

An octagonal, struck and holed charm has a pick and shovel and miner's lamp on the obverse. The reverse is stamped "N. P. SILV." in the center and engraved "G W P" and "1876" Both sides have elaborate border designs.

N. P. SILV. MINE.

Quarter: 1875 UK

N. P. SILV. MINE. / COIN

Nickel: UK

COIN / N. P. SILV. MINE. / N. P. SILV. MINE. / COIN / COIN

Two Cents: 1865

S F P

S F P in Rectangle

Large Cent: 1803

S. P. & CO.

S. P. & CO.

Large Cent: 1846

Canadian Token (2)



T P

T P

New Jersey Copper: UK

T. P. & COT. P. & CO
Two Cents: UK**W. C. P.
Brockton, MA**

A hoard of 1,000 coins of various sorts stamped "W. C. P" appeared on the market in the 1970s, and it was said they were stamped by Walter Pratt of Brockton. The Brockton Public Library discovered that Walter C. Pratt was an agent for the carpenters union at the turn of the century, while in the 1930s a person of the same name was a representative for Brockton Edison. He may have been the same individual as the 1930 Census only listed one person of this name in Brockton, who had been born c. 1864. The pieces were stamped from a prepared punch, are mostly copper, and none circulated after stamping. So they were intended as give-aways, but for what occasion? Perhaps they were meant to be distributed during the town's 1921 centennial celebration. Indeed, Walter Pratt was a member of the Brockton Pageant Committee (Warren P. Landers, *Brockton and Its Centennial 1921*)

W. C. P.
Various World Coins (c. 1,000)**P. S. & W. – Peck, Stow and Wilcox
Southington, CT**

Peck, Stow and Wilcox was formed in 1870 by the merger of Peck, Smith & Co.; Roys & Wilcox; and S. Stow Co. The firm made various hand tools. It issued its "centennial catalog" of tinsmith's tools and machines in 1900, which means it traced its founding to 1800. "P S & W" was stamped on most of its products. One of its plants was located in Cleveland. The company was acquired by Billings & Spencer in 1950.

P. S. & W / Hand Tool / TOOLS / GUARANTEED
Nickel: 189XP. S. & W. CO. / CLEVELAND, O. / USA
Small Cent: 1887**PACE**PACE
Hard Times Token
One Real: 1802**PACE,S PATENT**

This is an odd stamp that is hard to read. The apostrophe is placed as a comma, and the name may be "Page."

PACE,S PATENT
Large Cent: 1812
Hard Times Token**S. B. PACIFIC**S. B. PACIFIC
:Large Cent: 1822 1851**A. PACKARD**A. PACKARD
Large Cent: UK
Half Dollar 1807:**A. E. PACKARD**A. E. PACKARD
Large Cent: 1838 1845 1846 1853 UK
Two Cents: 1864 1865
Quarter: 1854 1857**CHARLES N. PACKARD
New York City and Springfield, MA**

Charles N. Packard was listed as "pens" at 4 Maiden Lane in the 1865 *New York City Directory*. He had moved to Springfield by 1872, and this was his listing in that year's *Springfield Directory*.

Packard Charles N., Gold Pen Maker. Pens made to order, repaired, or exchanged on reasonable terms. Re-pointing done in the best manner. Shop, room 19 Goodrich's Block, corner Main and Hampden streets. Post-office box, 761. House corner Oak and Union streets.

His obituary appeared in the April 1902 *New England Stationer and Printer*.

Charles N. Packard, 68 years old, a manufacturer of gold pens for thirty years at 447 Main street, Springfield, Mass. died last month in his room adjoining his workshop. which had been his home for many years. He was the only gold-pen manufacturer in the city and was also noted for his invention of an astronomical clock, which was a complete almanac and would tell besides ordinary time, the days of the week and month, the months of the year, the positions of the sun, moon and planets, and many other curious things... His pens were sold mostly to traveling salesmen, who sold them as a side line. He did considerable repairing. He leaves no relatives and was buried by Hampden Lodge of Masons.

CHARLES / N. / PACKARD
Large Cent: 1824
Small Cent: 1869
Two Cents: 1867
Dime: 1842 1853



G. H. C. PACKARD

The 1848 large cent with Packard's countermark also is stamped "63 Oct 5."

G. H. C. PACKARD

Large Cent: 1847 1849 1852

W. PACKARD
Elyria, Ohio

William H. Packard was a gunsmith on Elyria's Public Square from the late 1840s to 1862 (Carey 1953: 92). He was born in New York in 1802 and published an interesting advertisement in the *Lorain Argus* on April 4, 1849. It included a crude woodcut of his "sign of the gun," which seems to have been a Continental soldier holding a rifle (Bruce Mosher).

Gunsmithing
WILLIAM PACKARD

Has taken the shop over T. Crone's Tin Shop at the sign of the "GUN," where he is preparing to furnish
NEW RIFLES,

that will carry dismay into the hearts of an enemy: They are just the thing to protect gold diggers in California – and all other articles in his line to order. Old Guns repaired on reasonable terms. Those wishing any gunsmithing done, are invited to call and examine specimens of his work.
Elyria, Feb. 23, 1849.

W. PACKARD. / ELYRIA, O.

Quarter: 1854

Half Dollar: 1853 1865



WARREN PACKARD
Warren, Ohio

Warren Packard was born in 1828 and issued a Civil War token (OH990) that advertised his hardware and iron.



He stamped wooden planes and probably other tools that he sold in his store with "WILLIAM PACKARD / WARREN O" (Robert Merchant). That probably is the full inscription of this countermark, but the stamp was too large for this coin and only a trace of the last letter of Warren is visible. Two of his sons founded the Packard Automobile Co. He died in 1897.

... PACKARD / WARREN O

Large Cent: 1847

DR. PAGE
"St. John," Quebec

"C. E." means "Canada East," which was the name of the southern portion of contemporary Quebec from 1841 to 1867. One 19th century Quebec town was St. Johns and a number of others were called St. Jean, but there was no St. John. So this might be an Anglization of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, also known as Fort St. John.

The 1881 Census listed John Quincy Page as a dentist then living in Trois-Rivieres, who had been born in the US c. 1831. Ethan Doty's *The Doty Family in America* (1897) indicates he had been born in Pomfret, VT, on Oct. 24, 1830, and was married in Phillipsburg, Quebec, in 1865. *The 1867 Guide (directory) de la cite et du district des Trois Rivieres* indicates he also sold musical instruments. "Page, Dr. J. Q., dentiste, Agent de Pianos, Melodiums et Machines a coudre, maison de pension privee de Dame St-Julien, rue Platon."

DR PAGE / DENTIST.

US Large Cent: UK

DR PAGE / DENTIST. / ST. JOHN C. E.

US Quarter: 1855

PAGE & CO.
Greenville, CT.

This countermark is difficult to read, but appears to match the stamp used on Page & Co's wooden type from 1857 to 1859 (Letter Press Daily, online). The firm became William H. Page & Co. in 1868.

PAGE & CO. / GREENVILLE / CT

Quarter: 1858

C. L. PAGE
Boston and Cambridgeport, MA

Carlos L. Page, who was a daguerreian in Boston in the late 1850s and an ambrotypist in Cambridgeport in the 1860s (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online).

C. L. PAGE / ARTIST

Dime: 1853

Quarter: 1858



F. G. PAGE
Keene, NH

F. G. PAGE / KEENE / N. H.
Large Cent: 1818

H. A. PAGE
Boston, MA

This stamp has been noted on a meat saw. So he probably was a curler or saw maker.

H. A. PAGE / BOSTON
Large Cent: UK

W. B. PAGE

Two sizes of stamp exist. One was reported as "W. B: Page." A person of this name was a machinist in Plainfield, VT, in 1871 (Hank Thoele).

W. B. PAGE
Large Cent: 1827
Small Cent: 1857 1858 1864

W. F. PAGE

W. F. PAGE
Large Cent: 1842
Small Cent: 1857
Half Dime: 1855

PAGE, WHITMAN & CO.
West Fitchburg, MA

This firm was founded in the 1830s by Alfred Page and Alfred White to make edge tools. In 1852 it became Page, Whitman & Co., which specialized in chisels and knives. In 1864 it became Whitman & Miles Mfg. Co. (Ellery B. Crane, *Historical Homes... of Worcester County* 1897, Vol 4: 178-179). This 1866 advertisement in *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* also noted Whitman & Miles was the successor of Page, Whitman & Co., long specializing in edged farm tools.

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE Knives and Sickles.

The undersigned, who as members of the late firms of Whitman & Miles, and of Page, Whitman & Co., have for many years given especial care to the manufacture of Mowing and Reaping Machine Knives and Sickles, now give their exclusive attention to this branch of manufacture, and solicit the orders of such Machine-builders as desire Cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship.

The merits of these goods are generally known by the leading Implement Manufacturers of the country, many of whom we have supplied for last eight years. With increased facilities, we are prepared to execute orders at reasonably short notice.

WHITMAN & MILES' MANUFACTURING CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

PAGE, WHITMAN & CO. / W. FITCHBURG

Large Cent: 1854

C. C. PAIGE

C. C. PAIGE
Large Cent: 1833 1845 UK
Nickel: 1867
Hard Times Token: 1837

R. PAINE
Springfield, MA

A biography of Richard Paine appeared in Albert R. Paine's *Paine Genealogy, Ipswich Branch* (1881: 152-153).

Richard Paine, son of Joseph, was born in Foxboro, May 25, 1806, formerly lived in Springfield, Mass., and now in Stony Creek, Conn. He is an engraver of seals, dies etc., and to him we are indebted for the engraving of the "Coat of Arms" of the family, which forms a part of this book. He was formerly engaged as manufacturer of small arms in the Ames Manufactory, at Springfield, Mass., and in 1843, was appointed Inspector, in the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, at Washington City, reporting to the Commodore. He was afterwards transferred to Philadelphia, under Commodore Warrington, chief of the bureau, since which time he has been employed, at different times, in several places in the government service, but more particularly at Springfield, under command of the late lamented Gen. Ripley, Superintendent of the Armory...



He also made mechanical perpetual calendars and steel embossing dies for "corner cards," which were popular in the 1850s. The 1845 *Springfield Directory* listed him as a "Stamp Cutter, Die Sinker and Inspector of Arms." Some of the coins have other stamps, including "US", letters, a dagger, a horse's head, an eagle's head, and a sitting dog.



R. PAINE
Large Cent: 1810 1929 1831
Quarter: UK
Two Reales: 1782

BY R. PAINE / SPRINGFIELD
Large Cent: 1805 1807 1825 1826 1830 1834 1837 UK

Massachusetts Cent: 1787
 Half Real: UK
 One Real: 1804
 Two Reales: 179X
 With J.O.G
 One Real: 1783

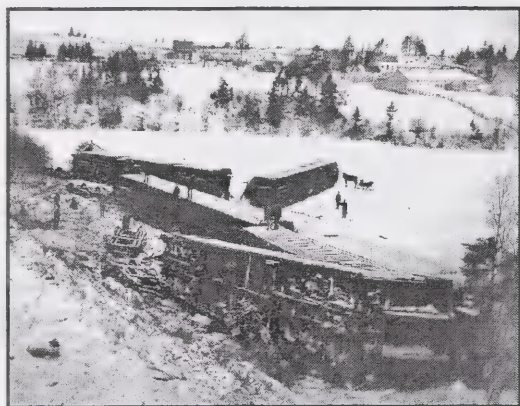
J. S. PAINTER
Philadelphia, PA

John S. Painter worked as a silversmith in Philadelphia from 1835 to 1848 (Kovel 1989: 282).

J. S. PAINTER
 Large Cent: 1832 1849

PALMER'S POND WRECK
New Brunswick

These *engraved* coins are souvenirs of the famous "Penny Wreck" of Canadian railway lore. On January 26, 1897, a train traveling from Halifax to Montreal derailed outside Dorchester, NB. As it came down a steep grade, it jumped the tracks on the curve by Palmer's Pond. The train and its cars came to rest on the deeply frozen ice and spilled 900,000 newly minted 1896 large cents. The accident was caused by the sudden shifting of six tons of boxes of large cents (Fred F. Angus, "The Penny Wreck Centennial," *Canadian Rail* January 1997; *Bank of Canada Review* April 1992). The pond's ice was covered up to three feet deep with cents. Some were taken by locals and made into souvenirs by milling off the outer portion and replacing it with a commemorative inscription. Although often reported as countermarked, the inscription is engraved.



The "Penny Wreck"

PALMER'S POND WRECK / 26.1.97
 Large Cent: 1896 (4)



J. S. PALMER

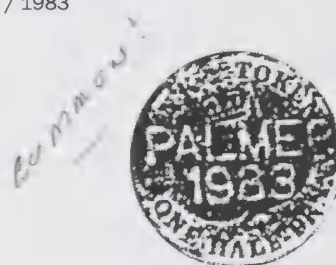
This is an example of why some countermarks cannot be identified until a similar stamp is found on a product, and neither of these coins has been illustrated. There were numerous J. S. Palmers during the 19th century in such appropriate occupations as jeweler and blacksmith. The 1876 half dollar is unusual in being from the Carson City mint. The stamp is very large

J. S. PALMER
 Half Dollar: 1861 1876

PALMER
Hamilton, Ontario

Kenneth A. Palmer published numerous articles on Canadian items from the 1960s to 1990s.

PALMER / 1983



T. H. PALMER

T. H. PALMER
 Large Cent: 1838 1852

W. D. PALMER

W. D. PALMER
 Canadian Large Cent: 1888
 Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1874 1886



W. D. PALMER / 1884
 Canadian Twenty-Five Cents: 1872

W. D. PALMER / HALIFAX
 US Large Cent: UK

MISS M. L. PANET
Ottawa, Ontario

The Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur Convent has a page on classmates . com, but Miss Panet apparently is not mentioned, probably because she attended long ago.

MISS M. L. PANET / N. D. DU S. COEUR / CONVENT / OTTAWA, ONT.
 Canadian Large Cent: UK

A. C. PANNE

Packer, PA?

A. C. PANNE / PACKER

Large Cent: 1846

**PAQUETTE & CIE
Montreal, Quebec**

Lovell's 1898 *Montreal Directory* noted Paquette & Co. sold a laundry detergent called Crown Liquid Blue. This stamp appears on 1797 English cartwheel pennies. So many of them were minted that they could be purchased for a dollar when I was a kid, and Paquette would have had plenty available to countermark as promotional tokens. Nevertheless, the pieces quickly fooled collectors of the day, and Baker (2006: 66) noted that lot 539 of the Nov. 23, 1903 Lyman Low auction was such a piece. Low commented, "I judge this to be an early card." In fact, it was only a few years old!

PAQUETTE & CIE / Beaver / MONTREAL / M'F'RS

British Cartwheel Penny: 1797 (3)

**PARISEN
New York City, NY**

A number of Parisens were New York City silversmiths in the early 19th century. This particular hallmark is illustrated in some references, where it is attributed to both Otto W. Parisen and his son Philip Daniel, who were partners for a time (see Belden 1980; Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online).

PARISEN

Large Cent: 1818

**PARISIAN VARIETIES
New York City, NY**

This theater originally was a private residence, and when it was converted for entertainment purposes in the 1860s was called the Allemania or Robinson's Hall. It went through a number of name changes with each new manager. Sometimes it was a bawdy establishment and at other times was more family oriented. It was purchased by the Trustees of the Apprentices Library in 1877, renamed Mechanics Hall and was used as a library until 1890 (Thomas Allston Brown, *A History of the New York Stage* 1903 Vol 2).

The theater that issued these countermarked coins opened on Sept. 15, 1875, with the ballet *La Coquette*. It placed numerous ads in New York City newspapers for its particular brand of entertainment. One noted its "fifty handsome young ladies" had "the highest order of artistic talent." Their repertoire included *Legs on the Brain* and *Satan's Vendue* (Robert Leonard, "Parisian Varieties Offered Lively Entertainment," *Numismatist* 1993: 728-729). The reason it countermarked US coins with seated ladies is now obvious as the coins served to advertise its attractions!



A story in the Oct. 15, 1876, *New York Times* explained the nature of its entertainment and why those living near the theater must have been happy when it was converted into a library.

THE POLICE CLOSE ROBINSON HALL

For nearly two years past, Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth street between Broadway and Fifty avenue has been occupied by a company of actors and ballet dancers, known as the "Parisian Varieties." and the performances given at the establishment, have been of a character not generally tolerated by a reasonable place of amusement. The place has been an eyecore to the respectable residents of the neighborhood, and efforts were made to cause its removal but without effect. Last night, Capt. Williams of the Twenty-seventh Precinct made a raid on the establishment... The Police then placed under arrest George Robinson, the proprietor, and all those who took place in the performance... The prisoners numbered fifty-three in all, twenty-five of whom were females... they were marched off to the Thirtieth Street Police Station where they were locked-up for the night... The prisoners... amused themselves by singing ribald songs, disturbing the entire neighborhood.

These countermarks are the same style as the Bradley and Smith pieces, and must have been made by the same die sinker.

PARISIAN / VARIETIES / 16. ST & B'WAY. N. Y.

Half Dollar: 1858 (2) 1859 1865 1873 (4) 1874 (4) 1875 (35) 1876 (2) UK (2)

Trade Dollar: 1876 (2)

Two Reales: UK

**PARK & CO.**

PARK & CO.
Large Cent: 1846

J. E. PARK

J. E. PARK
Half Cent: 1805

N. L. P. PARK

N. L. P. PARK
Half Cent: 1806

W. E. PARK
New York City, NY?

This may be the repair tags of a clock repairman. A mantel clock is reported to have the 1877 type of stamp with the addition of a chime symbol, all apparently on a disk attached to the back. .

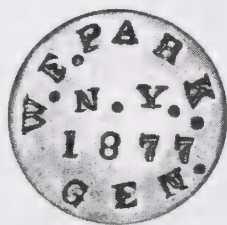
W. E. PARK. / N. Y. / GEN

Small Cent: UK

British Six Pence: 1825

W. E. PARK. / N. Y. / 1877 / GEN.

Two Cents: UK



C. C. PARKE
Mount Clemens, MI

A person of this name is buried in Mt. Clemens's Hillside Cemetery. The 1860 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory* listed C. Parkes as a blacksmith in this town of 2,000 residents.

C. C. PARKE

Large Cent: 1817

Canadian Token



C. C. PARKE / MT. CLEMENS
Large Cent: 1847

PARKER

PARKER

Large Cent: 1802

Quarter: 1821

Half Dollar: 1822

PARKER FINE STEEL

PARKER / FINE / STEEL with T. T. ABBOTT
Large Cent" 1837

B. PARKER
Bangor, ME

The 1850 Census noted Benjamin Parker had been born c. 1813. In the 1859 *Bangor Directory* he was listed as a saw filer on Ohio St. He continued to be listed as a saw filer, cutler and agent for the Patent Saw Co. into the 1880s, being located at 25 Columbia St. in 1882.

Walter Gould knew Benjamin Parker when he was a child growing up in Maine during the Civil War, and he saw Parker countermark coins. When Gould was an old man he wrote the editor of *The Numismatist* – who was then publishing a series on countermarked coins – as a way to record his recollections (Duffield 1919). Gould noted the following about Parker and the other Bangor merchants he had known as a child:

My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor. My recollection is that most of the business done was making stencils for marking lumber, etc., repairing brass knuckles and ornaments for harness, locks and lamps. How long he had been at this location before the Civil War I do not know, but until about 1869 I knew the kindly old man, and was sent to him to get stencils made. It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers. For other people he would countermark their names or initials when requested, usually on U.S. copper Cents. I have seen his name and work on a few other coins.

I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons, calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T. J. S.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these "T. J. S." cents came into my hands with others.

Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the boxes from Palermo and Messina for the "T.J.S." shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit. Up to

this time there were no marketable oranges and lemons raised in America.

In the 50's and 60's it seems to have been a common practice to mutilate, mark and hole coins. There was no law against it, and the mutilated coins, and those partly cut away were equally as desirable as the perfect and clumsy coins of the period. At one time I had more than 200 cents marked "B. Parker." I have given one to everybody by the name of Parker that I knew, as well as to others, and now have less than a dozen.

Another old brass founder, die sinker and steencil maker was J. W. Strange, a man older than Parker, I think, and who I was not well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central St., Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, and irons, etc. He always had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think that he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship.

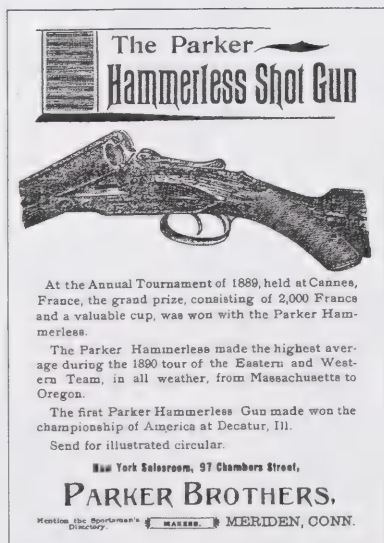
Gould noted that he once had over 200 large cents with Parker's countermark, but the writer has only traced about thirty examples. So a lot more countermarked coins remain to be discovered in old collections and dresser drawers!

B. PARKER

Large Cent: 1816 1823 1827 1831 1837 (2) 1839 1840 1843 (2)
1844 1845 (4) 1846 (2) 1847 1848 1850 (2) 1851 (2) 1853 (3)
1856 1857 (2)

C. PARKER Meriden, CT

Charles Parker was born in 1809 and manufactured hardware from c. 1830, including coffee grinders, kerosene lamps, and snuff boxes. He also made a well known, double barreled shotgun called the Parker Gun (Flayderman 1990: 604-605). During the Civil War he was the partner of Gamaliel F. Snow as a maker of gun parts. (See the Parker Snow & Co. listing). Parker became a partner of George and William Miller in the Meriden Mfg. Co., which made carbines. Charles, Dexter and Wilbur Parker then formed Parker brothers in 1867. It became one of the best known makers of shotguns and remained in business until 1937, when purchased by the Remington Arms Co. This advertisement for the Parker Gun appeared in the 1892 *Sportsman's Directory and Yearbook*.



C. PARKER / MERIDEN
Hard Times Token: 1837

MERIDEN / C PARKER / 1854
Half Dime: 1854

E. PARKER

The countermark on the 1854 quarter is tiny.

E. PARKER
Large Cent: 1851 1854
Nickel: 1868
Quarter: 1854

J. PARKER

J. PARKER
Large Cent: 1839 1853

J. H. PARKER Trenton, NJ

J. H. PARKER / TRENTON
Large Cent: 1838

J. L. PARKER

J. L. PARKER
Half Cent: 1804
Large Cent: 1850
Small Cent: 1856

O. PARKER

O. PARKER
Large Cent: 1802

S. B. PARKER

S. B. PARKER
Large Cent: 1851
Two Cents: 1864

S. D. PARKER

S. D. PARKER
Large Cent: 1800

W. K. PARKER

W. K. PARKER
Small Cent: 1858
Two Cents: 1864

PARKER SNOW & CO. Meriden, CT

Charles Parker and Gamaliel F. Snow were partners in a machinery and lathe firm, which made such things as coffee grinders. But they are best known for the 15,000 Springfield rifle muskets they made during the Civil War.

PARKER / SNOW & CO.
Large Cent: 1826

PARKMAN & POLLARD

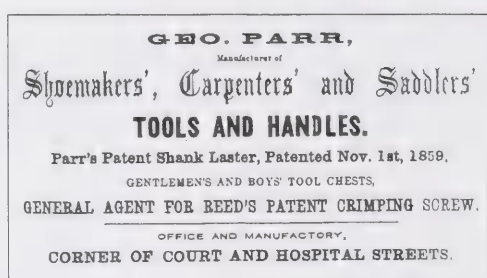
PARKMAN & POLLARD
Large Cent: UK

W. A. PARMELEE

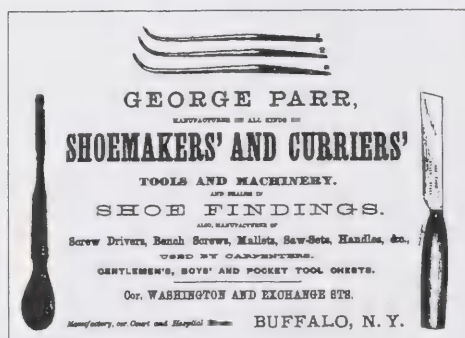
W. A. PARMELEE
Large Cent: 1803

GEO. PARR
Buffalo, NY

The 1859 *Buffalo Directory* listed George Parr as a maker of awls. He was granted patents in 1859, 1861 and 1865 for screwdrivers, etc. During the 1860s and 1870s he advertised extensively his various sorts of "tool chests." In 1869 he was listed as a maker of edge tools at 283 Court, opposite the Eaton Planing Mill. The 1860 and 1870 Censuses listed him as tool maker, currier, shoemaker and machine manufacturer (Michael McAllister, Bruce Mosher). This advertisement appeared in the 1861 *Commercial Advertiser Directory for the City of Buffalo*.



This advertisement appeared in the 1863 *Buffalo City Directory*.



GEO. PARR / BUFFALO, N. Y.
Large Cent: 1839 1852

GEO. PARR / CAST STEEL
Small Cent: 1859

PARSONS

PARSONS
Large Cent: 1838 1846

A. PASCO'S HOTEL
Philadelphia, PA

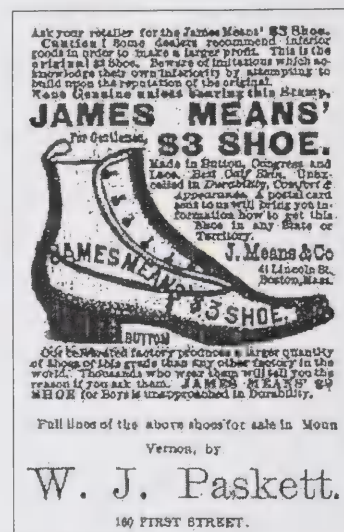
Aquilla Pasco's Hotel was listed at the SE Corner of 5th & Carpenter in the 1856 *Philadelphia City Directory*. The 1855 *Philadelphia Directory* noted that year he had been the proprietor of the 4th Ward House at 5th & Queen Sts. The 1860 Census indicated he had been born c. 1819 in England.

A. PASCOE'S / HOTEL / PHILA / 5TH & CARPENTER

Large Cent: UK

W. J. PASKETT
Mt. Vernon, NY

Paskett was an unusual, 19th century name. The only W. J. Paskett so far located was listed as a boot and shoe dealer in Mt. Vernon, NY, in the 1885 *Kelly's Directory of the Leather Trades*. He advertised in the Feb. 22, 1887, *Mt. Vernon Chronicle* that he sold the James Means' \$3 Shoe, and was located on Main St..



W. J. PASKETT
Large Cent: 1803 UK

PASSMORE
North Smithfield, RI

Otis Bartlett began making scythes in North Smithfield circa 1800, and was succeeded by his three sons. Comstock Passmore married Otis' daughter Elisha Bartlett, and the three sons took their brother-in-law into the business. Passmore eventually bought out all their interests and until his death in 1825 ran the factory, which they continued in operation for a few years afterwards (*History of the State of Rhode Island* 1878: 184-186). The stamps probably read "O. PASSMORE" and "N. SMITHFIELD" but are too large for the coin.

... PASSMORE / ...SMITHFIELD
Large Cent: 1816

C. M. PATEN

C. M. PATEN
Large Cent: 1803

PATENT STAMPS

These stamps were intended to mark products made under various patent grants. Some of them may be from England.

PAT. APPLD. FOR
Small Cent: 1907
Large Cent: 1849
Nickel: 1903
Dime: 1889
Half Dollar: 1906

PATENT

Large Cent: 1800 1807 1810 1812 1816 1818 1819 1822 1826
 1829 1832 1836 1837 1841 1843 (2) 1849 (2) 1850 UK (3)
 Small Cent: 1858 1886
 Nickel: 1870
 Two Reales: 1793
 British Penny: UK
 Dublin Penny Token: 1815
 British Shilling: 1819

PATENT APPLIED FOR

Small Cent: 1870 1890
 Two Cents: UK

PAT or PAT'D or PATENT or PATENTED and Date

American patents are granted once a week. By the mid-19th century hundreds were granted each week, all having the same date. This means that while the details of all US patents can be accessed using Google's Patents search option, a date is not sufficient to identify an issuer. The inventor's name, the town where he lived, or the nature of the invention also is required. But even that is not always sufficient because the person who patented an invention could have assigned it to someone else for production.

PAT. MAY 2 '71...
 Boston, MA?

This is an example of how creativity can point in the direction of an identification. The writer recognized this stamp portrays a steam "governor," which is a mechanism for controlling the pressure of steam engines. As it turned faster, the balls moved outward, eventually triggering a valve that reduced the pressure.

Using the Google Patents option and searching on "governor" and the patent dates revealed that Ruben K. Huntoon of Boston received patent 114,296 on May 2, 1871 for Improvements in Engine-Governors. He received other mechanical patterns, and apparently assigned this one to a company that made steam governors. The company also employed the innovation of another inventor, whose 1875 patent has not been traced.

PAT. MAY 2 '71 (Steam Engine Governor in Triangle) PAT. DEC. 27 '75
 Silver Dollar: UK

12 → PATERSON FILE WORKS
 PATERSON, NJ?
 PATERSON / FILE WORKS
 Large Cent: 1831 1848

C. L. PATRIDGE?

This stamp has been reported as "PARTRIDGE" and "PATRIDGE" but the only photograph is so bad that the name can hardly be read. If the latter is correct, then the issuer was Charles Lafayette Patridge of Saccarappa, which is now known as Westbrook, Maine. He was listed in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses as a machinist, and in the 1870 Census as a locomotive builder (Michael McAllister). According to a genealogical website, he was born in 1824 and died in 1898.

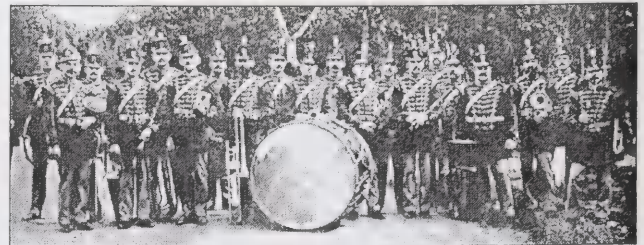
C. L. PATRIDGE
 Large Cent: 1827 1854
 Small Cent: 1859 1864
 Two Cents: 1864 (2)

W. J. PATTERSON
 Concord, PA

W. J. PATTERSON / 1870 on Cartouche / CONCORD ERIE CO. / PA
 Quarter: 1856

G. A. PATZ
 Worcester, MA

The 1860 Worcester Directory listed G. A. Patz as a musician at this address. He was listed in numerous, contemporary documents as playing a number of instruments in orchestras and leading various bands. By 1884 he had become the Director of the Fitchburg Military Band. This photograph appeared in *Fitchburg Past and Present* (1903).



Fitchburg Military Bank, 1885, G. A. Patz, Leader and Director

G. A. PATZ / TEACHER OF MUSIC / FLAGG'S BLOCK / WORCESTER, MASS
 Large Cent: 1837

PAUL & CO.

PAUL & CO. / CAST STEEL
 Nickel: 1868

G. H. PAUL

G. H. PAUL
 Large Cent: 1844 1852
 Two Cents: 1862 1864
 Quarter: 1876 1877

J. PAUL
 Philadelphia, PA

These stamps appeared on some sort of edge tool, which was not further described on the Internet.

J. PAUL / Eagle
 Rev: Eagle / PHILADA
 Large Cent: 1840

J. PAUL / Eagle / PHILADA / CAST-STEEL
 Large Cent: 1835

A. W. PAULL

A. W. PAULL
 Large Cent: 1853
 Small Cent: 1864 1865
 Two Cents: 1869
 Nickel: 1867

PAVILION
 Philadelphia, PA

A number of museums were located at 9th & Arch over the years, including Wood's Museum, the Dime Museum, and the 9th & Arch Museum. Other attractions were on the same corner, across the street, including theaters and minstrel shows. The Pavillion seems to have been a short-lived attraction of some sort.

This is a hard countermark to read because the stamp was too big for one real coins. The last line is "...S & DAGIT" with the partner's name

unreadable. Dagit was an exceedingly unusual name. The only Dagit in the 1855 *Philadelphia Directory* was John S. Dagit. He was a "barker" living in the US Hotel. A barker was a person who stood outside an attraction such as a sideshow and called out to passersby to get them to come in.

PAVILION / 9TH & / PHILA / ARCH / ...S & DAGIT
Rev: Sane Legend
One Real: 1767



With J. M. TAYLOR / BROKER / CHATHAM ST. / COR. JAMES. N. Y.
Real; 1801



A. PAXTON

A. PAXTON
Large Cent: 1796
Quarter: 1806

J. S. PAYNE
New York City, NY

This might be a modern "collector's mark" or the stamp of a New York City coin dealer.

J. S. PAYNE / N. Y.
Hard Times Token
Feuchwanger Cent: 1837
Cuban Souvenir Peso: 1897

F. D. PEABODY

F. D. PEABODY
Large Cent: 1851
Two Cents: 1868
Canadian Token



PEACOCK

PEACOCK
Silver Dollar: 1802

W. PEACOCK
Montreal, Quebec

This is from a stamp meant to mark the butts of cricket or baseball bats. William Peacock was listed in the 1891 Census as a "bat maker" who had been born c. 1821. A short biography of him appeared in the Duke of Argyll's *Industries of Canada: The City of Montreal* (1886: 160). He was born of English parents in Ireland and came to Montreal in 1835. He began specializing in cricket bats in 1860. He received awards for his work and was patronized by the Governor General of Canada. He also made baseball bats and other wooden sporting goods, many of which were exported to the US.

W. PEACOCK / MONTREAL
US Large Cent: UK



J. PEARCE

J. PEARCE
Large Cent: 1816 1856

C. PEARL

PATENT / C. PEARL / ... OKEE
Large Cent: 1837

PEARS SOAP
See Great Britain

PEARSALL HIGH SPEED

PEARSALL / HIGH SPEED / PEARSELL
Dime: 1909

J. B. PEARSON
Somerville, MA

J. B. PEARSON / * SOMERVILLE, MASS. *
Rev: SOMERVILLE CHAPTER
Large Cent: UK

E. J. PEASE

There were probably two issuers given the coin's dates, but no good candidate has been identified.

E. J. PEASE
Half Cent: 1835
Small Cent: 1857
Two Cents: 1872
Nickel: 1866

Half Dollar: 1832

H. PEASE**H. PEASE**

Large Cent: 1800

L. H. PEASE**L. H. PEASE**

Half Cent: 1830

Large Cent: 1833

Quarter: 1854

Z. W. PEASE

Although Ziba W. Pease is an unusual name, two Michigan blacksmiths had this name. The 1870 Census noted one was born c. 1842 and was a blacksmith in Adrian, MI. He was likewise listed in the 1870 *City Directory of Adrian* as a blacksmith near the railroad tracks. This Ziba W. Pease purchased land in Dunlap in extreme western Iowa in 1875, and was listed as a blacksmith there in the 1880 Census and the 1884 *Iowa Gazetteer and Business Directory*. A biography of the second blacksmith of this name appeared in *The Portrait and Biographical Album of Mecosta County, Michigan* (1883: 382), which is considerably south of Adrian. He was born in 1832, and his grandfather, Samuel Pease was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware. This second Ziba W. Pease enlisted in the 11th PA Volunteer Cavalry in 1863, fought in a number of battles, and was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. He moved to Big Rapids, MI, in 1868, where he was a blacksmith, and the next year settled a homestead of 56 acres in Hersey Township.

Z. W. PEASE

Quarter: 1876

Half Dollar: 1877

PEBLES

A possible issuer was John Pebles, who was listed in the 1880 Census as an engraver in Brooklyn, New York (Hank Thoele)

PEBLES (Very Small)

Dime: 1849

Quarter: 1853

E. H. PECK**E. H. PECK**

Large Cent: 1851

Nickel: 1890

Half Dollar: 1876

J. C. PECK**Salisbury****ONE / J. C. PECK / CENT / SALISBURY**

Large Cent: 1831

G. PECK JR**New York City, NY**

Robert Merchant has a coin silver spoon with this stamp, and has seen a pair of coin silver eyeglasses stamped "G. PECK" Kovel (1989: 288) indicates the issue was George Peck, Jr., who was a New York City silversmith c. 1850.

:

G. PECK JR

Hard Times Token (Low-67): 1837

SETH PECK & CO.**Southington, CT**

Seth Peck was a tinsmith in Connecticut, who worked for a time in Augusta, Georgia, returning to Southington c. 1816 and purchased patent rights for making tinware rolling machines from Whitney & Parsons. By 1826m his agents were selling the machines throughout the nation. In 1833 he became associated with Peck, Smith & Co. (Shirley Spaulding DeVoe, *Tinsmiths of Connecticut*, 1968: 51-55). In 1870 it merged with Roys and Wilcox and S. Stow Manufacturing Co., both of whom also countermarked coins.

SETH PECK & CO / PATENT

Large Cent: 1829

S. PEER & WM. HOBBS**Hamilton, Ontario**

This is a souvenir of the fortieth anniversary of some event. Lovell's 1871 *Ontario Directory* noted William Hobbs was then a miller at 113 East Main, but Peer was not listed. Neither was noted in the 1884 *Ontario Gazetteer and Business Directory*, nor was there anything useful in Census records, and the Hamilton Public Library could not find anything either.

S. PEER & WM. HOBBS / FLOUR & SEED MERCHANTS / HAMILTON, ONT. / FEB 26 1876 / 1836

French Five Francs: UK (1830/31 Type)

PEIRCE

See Pierce

EMMETT T. PELL**New York City, NY**

Some silversmith references state Emmett T. Pell was a silversmith c. 1825 to 1845, apparently because he "backstamped" the silverware he retailed. Instead, he was listed *Longworth's 1827 American Almanac*, *New York Register and City Directory* as a watchmaker at 233 Hudson, and was listed in the 1843 *New York City Directory* as a watchmaker at 758 Greenwich.

E. T. PELL

Large Cent: 1820

G. W. PELL**G. W. PELL**

Canadian Token]

US Large Cent: UK

J. PELL**J. PELL**

Large Cent: 1838 1851

C. H. PELTON**Lyons, Iowa**

A handful of pieces appeared in the early 2000s. The owner said they had been stamped by his grandfather, Charles H. Pelton, who had been a gunsmith in Lyons, Iowa. That seems reasonable, and the Lyons firm of Theodore G. Pelton & Co, was granted four patents. This particular Pelton was listed as the Worshipful Master of the Lyons Masonic Lodge 93 in 1899 and 1900 (*Quarterly Bulletin of the Grand Lodge of Iowa* 1902). His occupation has not been traced, and these coins could be from the sort of stamp that mail order houses sold in the late 19th and early 20th century for craftsmen to mark their tools.

C. H. PELTON

Two Cents: 1864 1865 (2)

PENFIELD
Savannah, GA

Josiah Penfield was born in 1785 and was a silversmith in Savannah from 1810 to 1828 (Kovel 1989: 289). In 1820 he formed Penfield & Co. in partnership with Frederick Marquand and Moses Eastman.

PENFIELD
Half Dollar: 1808

PENN

PENN (Script)
Nickel: 1925

GEO PENN

Arm and Hammer / **GEO PENN**
Nickel: 1867
Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny (Br-720): 1854

J. PENN

J. PENN
Large Cent: 1800

PENNEY
St. Louis, MO

PENNEY / ST. LOUIS
Dime: UK (Bust)

E. M. PENNIMAN
Boston, MA

Edward M. Penniman was first listed the 1850 *Boston Directory* as a blacksmith. He was listed in *Boston Directories* from 1851 to the early 1860s as both a bell hanger and a repairer of locks at various addresses on Washington St. This large cent also is stamped "1864"

E. M. PENNIMAN
Large Cent: 1852

G. PEPIN
Cincinnati, Ohio

G. Pepin was listed in the 1859 *Ohio State Business Directory* as a jeweler, watch and clock maker in Cincinnati (Michael McAllister). Joseph Draper also sold watches and jewelry in Cincinnati in the late 1850s (see that listing).

G. PEPIN with J. DRAPER
Large Cent: 1832

PERFECT

"PERFECT" / PAT. APPL'D FOR
Small Cent: 1908

PERKINS

This individual countermarked a great number of half cents, and so far all of them are dated 1854.

PERKINS.
Half Cent: 1854 (23)

G. PERKINS

G. PERKINS
Large Cent: 1852
Eight Reales: 1806

G. F. PERKINSON

G. F. PERKINSON
Large Cent: 1794

PERLEY'S PAT.
New York City, NY

Charles Perley was a manufacturer of ship equipment. He received a patent in 1852 for a Ship's Davit, in 1853 for a Ship's Light, and in 1854 for a Chain-Cable Stopper. The phrase "Perley's Patent" appears on his high quality capstans that were used on clipper ships of the 1850s.

PERLEY'S PAT.
Large Cent: UK

A. PERRET

DOCTOR / A. PERRET
Half Dollar: 1833- Counterfeit

D. S. PERRIN
London, Ontario

Daniel S. Perrin and his parents moved to London from New York State in the 1850s. His father owned a bakery and sold soda water and sarsaparilla, and in 1853 opened a biscuit factory. By 1863 Daniel had taken over the firm, which began making candy in 1880. By 1900 it had 500 employees and was by then shipping carloads of biscuits and candy to Winnipeg. D. S. Perrin & Co. was destroyed by a fire in 1911, but rebuilt on a much larger scale. In 1927 it merged with its rivals to become the Canadian Biscuit Co. Its stamp has "C. W." for "Canada West," which was the term for Ontario between 1841 and 1867. Given that Daniel took over the firm in 1863, the coins must have been stamped in the mid-1860s (Tom Leitch "D. S. Perrin," *Transactions of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society* 1998: 70-71).



Wrapper for Perrin's One Cent Sweet Peas for the Breath

D. S. PERRIN / LONDON C. W.
British Shilling: 1839
US Large Cent: 1850



A. D. PERRY
New York City and Newark, NJ

Alonzo D. Perry of New York City was granted a number of patents for guns and other sorts of mechanical devices beginning in 1848. By 1853 he had moved to Newark and obtained a patent for the a mechanically primed gun (Bowers and Merena, Sept. 14, 1992, lot 2021, Carey 1953: 95). The Perry Patent Arms Co. of Newark began making the Perry Rifle in 1854, but went bankrupt in 1858.

A. D. PERRY
Half Dollar: 1812

H. E. PERRY

H. E. PERRY
Two Cents: 1865
With F, O, RAY
Small Cent: 1862



H. V. PERRY
Jamestown, NY

H. V. Perry was a maker of percussion rifles. He worked in Fredonia from 1850 to 1855, Pomfret from 1858 to 1862, Endicot from 1863 to 1865, and Jamestown from 1866 to 1897.

H. V. PERRY. / JAMESTOWN / N.Y 1866
Two Cents: 1865

PERSALL'S

PERSALL'S
Large Cent: 1806

PETERS

PETERS
Canadian Tokens (4)
US Large Cent: 1833 1851



PETERS BROTHERS
New York City, NY

PETERS BROTHERS / NY
Small Cent: 1864

J. PETERS

Philadelphia, PA

This is the hallmark of James Peters, who was a Philadelphia silversmith from 1821 to 1850 (Kovel 1989). His firm became James Peters & Co. in 1830, and it was listed in the 1839 Philadelphia Directory as a spectacle and thimble manufacturer at 105 N. 2nd.

J. PETERS
Large Cent: 1830 1836

W. PETERS

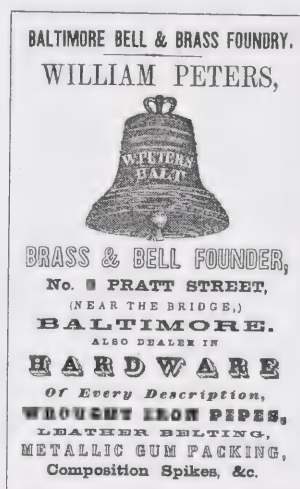
Baltimore, MD

William Peters ran a brass foundry and sold hardware at Concord and Pratt Sts. from c. 1840 to 1860. This advertisement appeared in the 1851 *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory (of the Mid-Atlantic States)*.

WILLIAM PETERS,
BRASS & BELL FOUNDER,
No. 5 PRATT STREET, near the Bridge.
ALSO DEALER IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPES,
LEATHER BELTING, METALLIC GUM PACKING, COMPOSITION
SPIKES, NAILS, &c. &c.



This advertisement from the 1855 *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia* refers to it as the Baltimore Bell & Brass Foundry, and noted it also sold hardware of every description, etc.



1849 / W. PETERS / BALTO.
Large Cent: 183X

MAKER / BALTO / W. PETERS and B & K and J. C. F. & CO. and three
other stamps
Large Cent: UK



O. T. PETERSON
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

O. T. PETERSON / CH'TOWN, P.E.I.
Two Reales: 1794

JAMES H. PETTEE

JAMES H. PETTEE
Large Cent: 1822 1828

W. W. PETTEE

There were too many 19th century metal workers of this name to be sure of an attribution until an example of his stamp is found on a product. The eagle was a common symbol for "American Made."

W. W. PETTEE
Large Cent: 1818 1822 1828

Eagle / W. W. / PETTEE
Large Cent: 1800



W. W. PETTEE / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1812

W. W. PETTEE / CAST STEEL / 1841
Large Cent: 1822 1828 1839

I. PETTER

I. PETTER
Half Dollar: 1807

JAS. PETTIBONE
Cincinnati, Ohio

James H. Pettibone first appeared in the 1865 *Cincinnati Directory* as a clerk in the military goods store of John Bonner. It was a major supplier of fraternal swords and he became its owner in 1872 (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 64). He received a patent for a Magic Lantern projector to be used for lodge presentations in 1888. Pettibone Manufacturing Co. described itself as "Fraternal Publishers" and suppliers of "Military, Band and Society Goods." The firm was still doing business in the 1970s.

JAS. PETTIBONE / CINCINNATI
Large Cent: 1852

PETTINGELL

PETTINGELL
Half Cent: 1806

M. PETTIT

M. PETTIT
Large Cent: 1847 1853

W. PFEFFER

W. PFEFFER
Large Cent: 1838
Small Cent: 1858
One Real: UK

W. H. PHELAM

W. H. PHELAM
Large Cent: 1810
British Halfpenny: UK (George III)

E. S. PHELPS
Northampton, MA

Ebenezer S. Phelps was a silversmith from 1815 to 1831. His advertisement in the Sept. 7, 1825, *Hampshire Gazette* stated "for sale gold and silver watches, silver and plated table and teaspoons" (Ensko 1989: 161, Flynt and Fales 1968: 298-299, Kovel 1989: 185, 292, 400). Robert Merchant owns coin silver spoons with the hallmarks.

PHELPS

Large Cent: 1809

E. S. PHELPS *

Large Cent: 1816

S. F. PHELPS
Troy, NY

This probably is the hallmark of Samuel F. Phelps, who was a silversmith in Troy from 1834 to 1838 (Kovel 1989: 292).

S. F. PHELPS

Large Cent: 1827-Counterfeit

S. L. PHELPS

S. L. PHELPS

Large Cent: 1852

Two Cents: 1867

PHILA

Rulau (PA-755) suggested these stamps were used by Samuel Hildeburn – who began work as a Philadelphia silversmith in 1810 – or by a successor firm. But no example of a Hildeburn stamp with a separate “PHILA” is known. He was listed as a “merchant” in the 1839 *Philadelphia Directory* and before that from 1829 to 1833 was the partner of James Watson in Hildeburn & Watson, which also made clocks. While that firm did use an eagle stamp, there is another problem. The eagle was a generally used symbol indicating “American Made.” The bottom line is that of these stamps are so generic that their issuer will not be determined until a clock, sword, or something else is found that also has the maker’s name.

PHILA (sometimes with separate Eagle stamps)

Half Cent: 1826 1832 1835 (3) UK

Large Cent: 1840

Half Dollar: 1822 1824

PHILAD

These appear to be city name stamps indicating a product was made in Philadelphia. They could have been issued by the same merchant that stamped the above coins, but the writer has not seen an example to compare the stamps.

PHILAD

Half Cent: 1805 1807

Large Cent: 1801 1807 1820 1835 1837

PHILADA

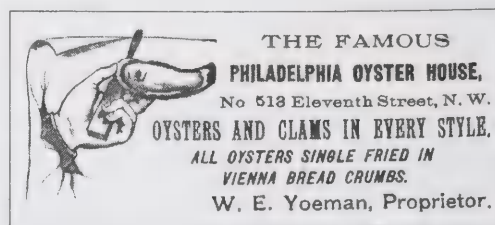
PHILADA

Large Cent: 1793 1807 1812 1817 1828 1830 1837

Half Dollar: 1830

PHILA. OYSTER HOUSE
Washington, DC

William E. Yoeman ran the Philadelphia Oyster House at 513 NW 11th St. in Washington and advertised in the 1892 *Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia*. There also was an establishment of this name in Bradford, PA, which was destroyed by the great fire of April 3, 1880, and during World War I another in Detroit, Michigan. But since Yeoman also was listed as an oyster dealer and the coin is the sort that might have been brought to Washington by a visitor, he seems the most likely issuer.



PHILA. OYSTER HOUSE.

British Florin: 1873

PHILBERG

PHILBERG in Horseshoe

Large Cent: 1844

J. L. PHILBRICK

J. L. PHILBRICK

Large Cent: 1855

Small Cent: 1857

F. J. PHILBROOK
Bangor, ME

Francis J. Philbrook was a machinist and gunsmith in Bangor from 1871 to 1890. In 1877 he was granted a patent an Improvement in Reels for Fishing Lines. In the 1882 *Directory of the City of Bangor* he was listed as a partner in Philbrook & Payne, “fishing rod trimmings, 53 Exchange, upstairs.” He was a machinist at that address in the 1887 *Maine Register*.

F. J. PHILBROOK

Large Cent: UK

PHILLI

PHILLI

Large Cent: 1803

PHILLIPS STORE
New Orleans, LA

The 1851 *New Orleans Directory* listed S. Phillips as a dealer in dry goods on Nayades St. near the Horse Station. From 1852 to 1855 he was listing as running the Lone Star at the same address. It advertised, “Cheap Dry Goods and Millinery Store, at Auction Prices.” He was mentioned in Henry Renshaw’s “Jackson Square” (*Louisiana Historical Quarterly* 1919: 52). “Philips’ store at Nayades (St. Charles) and Jackson served a large cliental in the then rear portion of the city.” The top of the second “P” in PHILLIPS is broken on all known examples.

PHILLIPS S, “The Lone Star,” cheap dry goods and millinery store, at auction prices; Nayades, next door to the Horse Station; Rousseau, c. Saraparu, and Felicity, c. Nayades

CHEAP DRY GOODS / PHILLIPS / STORE

French Five Francs: 1824



t

PHILLIPS, / CHEAP / STORE. / NAYADES ST. / N. O.

French Five Francs: 1809 1811 1813 (2) 1814 1824 1827 1828
1831 1833 1841 1844 1848 UK (4)

Sardinian Five Lira: 1844 1850

J. R. PHILLIPS
Paxton, IL

James R. Phillips was listed in the 1870 Census in Ford County, which is where Paxton is located. He was born c. 1831.

J. R. PHILLIPS, / -*- / PAXTON, ILL.
Two Cents: 1865

J. T. PHILLIPS

J. T. PHILLIPS

Large Cent: 1797

PERRY PHILLIPS

PERRY, PHILLIPS. STENCIL. CUTTER. around O Hearts, Star and
Diamonds

Small Cent: 1857

T. F. PHILLIPS

New York City, NY

The 1856 *New York City Directory* listed T. F. Phillips & Co. as gas fixtures at 117 William. St.

T. F. PHILLIPS / NEW. YORK

Large Cent: UK

Hard Times Token

D. S. PHINNEY

Wilton, ME

The *Annual Register of Maine* listed D. S. Phinney as a jeweler, watch, clock, and silverware dealer in Wilton during the 1870s and 1880s..

D. S. PHINNEY

Large Cent: 1852

A. PHISTER

Vernon, NY

Little is known this person. His large stamp is the sort that would have been used by a blacksmith, but he did not work in Vernon for very long since no record can be located about him there. He may have been Albert V. Phister (Fista), who, was born in 1841, enlisted in the Third New York Infantry in April of 1861 in Oneida and was mustered out two years later in Albany. (1898 *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York*).

A. PHISTER / VERNON, N. Y.

Large Cent: 1848

A. PHISTER / MAKER / VERNON, N. Y.

Large Cent: 1826



PHOENIX

There is considerable confusion about these stamps. Most believe they were used by the same company, but place it in Phoenix or Syracuse, NY; Chicago, IL; or Sheffield England. Instead, there may have been two firms. The Phoenix Knife Co. of Phoenix, NY, seems to have specialized in pocket knives and in the late 1890s employed twenty people. The Phoenix Cutlery Co. was listed as a for profit corporation in Chicago in the 1912-1914 *Report of the Secretary of State of Illinois*. "BALTIC" was a trade name.

PHOENIX / CUTLERY CO / WARRANTED

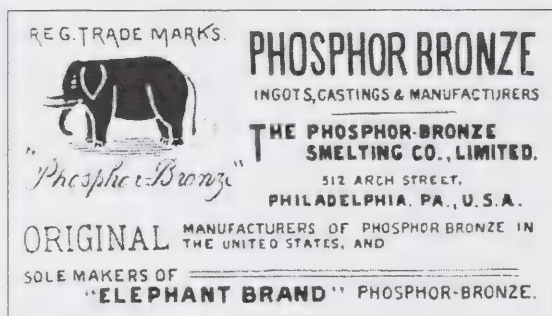
Rev: BALTIC
Small Cent: 1878

PHOENIX KNIFE / CO. / PHOENIX, N. Y.

Dime: 1884

PHOSPHOR BRONZE
Philadelphia, PA

George Levi and Charles Kunzel of Liege, Belgium, obtained a patent in 1871 for an Improvement in Bronze Alloys. They consigned the production rights to J. A. Dick. In 1877 the Phosphor Bronze Smelting Co. was incorporated with Dick as its chairman. Its address was 512 Arch St. in Philadelphia. Its trade mark was an elephant with "Phosphor Bronze" in italics. According to a note in *The Electrical Engineer* (Aug. 19, 1891: 222) the elephant trademark became so well known that it was used in comics to represent the Republicans, who eventually adopted it as the party's symbol. This advertisement appeared in the 1892 *Official Railway List*. By then "phosphor bronze" had become a generic term for a particular sort of alloy, and above this advertisement was an ad by another firm that made castings in the alloy.



Numerous coppers of large cent size are found with the company's trademark as above, patent dates, and an indication of the gauge or type of wire. All these pieces are holed and apparently each disk was attached to a bundle of wire to identify its grade. It is possible some of the disks are well worn coins, but all of them might be blank planchets that were purchased by the firm for this purpose. This is one example.



W. D. PHYFE
Boston, MA

William D. Phylfe was working as a silversmith in Boston c. 1830, and was active in New York City in the 1840s. From 1844 to 1850, he was the partner of Garret Eoff - who also countermarked coins - in Eoff and Phylfe (Kovel 1989: 293). "PURE SILVER COIN" indicates 0.900 fine wears. The name comes from the fact silverware often was made from melted US coins minted after the monetary reform of 1837, which were 0.900 fine. "PHYFE" is stamped from individual letter punches and the "F" is upside down on this coin.

W. D. PHYFE stamped over PURE SILVER COIN

Rev: BOSTON
Kingdom of Italy Five Lires: 1813

W. C. PICKET
Wheeling, West Virginia

W. C. PICKET / GROCER / WHEELING, W. V...
Quarter: 188X

PICKLE

PICKLE

Silver Dollar: 1799

PIERCE
Boston, MA

John Pierce (Peirce) began silversmithing in 1810, and by 1821 was also listed as an optician (Belden 1980: 360, Flynt and Fales 1968: 296, Kovel 1989: 293). His name is spelled as both Pierce and Peirce in his advertisements and hallmarks. While both spellings have been noted on large cents "PIERCE" seems to be more common. He was listed as an optician at 162 Washington St. in the 1845 *Boston Directory*, but did not appear in the 1850 *Directory*. Given the known dates, there may have been two periods of countermarking. Most of the pieces were stamped c. 1831 Is the 1848 large cent a misreport?

PIERCE in Rectangular Depression

Large Cent: 1797 1800 1802 1803 1816 1817 1818 1827 1828 (2)
1831 1834 1848

PEIRCE in Rectangular Depression

Included above

PIERCE'S ROSETTA HAIR TONIC
Boston, MA

Pierce's Hair Tonic was made by Dr. William C. Pierce of Boston, which explains why one of his countermarks appears on a coin also stamped by Dr. Darby of Boston. In 1856, William Pierce placed three dozen different advertisements in the *Boston Herald*, which often had poems describing the beauty of his hair tonic (Craig D. Blackstone, "In Search of Dr. Darby," *Numismatist* 1997: 508-510, 545-546). His last *Boston Directory* listing was in 1860, when boarding at the Roxbury.

Two stamps were used to countermark coins: "GOOD FOR A BOTTLE" and "PIERCE'S ROSETTA HAIR TONIC." This advertisement appeared in the July 13, 1854, *Boston Herald*.

Still Another.—Such certificates as this will show that **PIERCE'S ROSETTA HAIR TONIC** is just the compound for the *Head and Hair*:

Boston, June 24, 1854.

MR. PIERCE—Sir: I have used one bottle of your **ROSETTA HAIR TONIC**, and I must say it is far superior to the numerous articles advertised for preventing hair from falling off and turning grey.

Yours, &c., **J. H. WILEY**, Pearl street.

Price 25 cents.

For sale wholesale and retail, by **REDDING & Co.**, No. 9 State st., **G. C. Goodwin**, 29 Union st., and by the Proprietor, corner of Pearl and Purchase streets, Boston, Mass. At retail by all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the New England States.

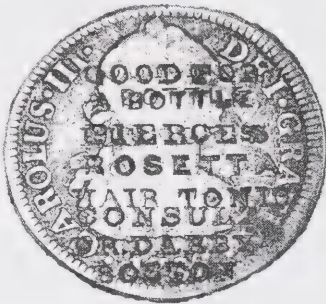
GOOD FOR / A BOTTLE / PIERCE'S / ROSETTA / HAIR TONIC

Two Reales: 1772 1777 1779 1797 (2) 1807 1810 1821 UK
Mexican Two Reales: 1826

Peru Two Reales: 1848

This two reales was first stamped by Pierce. Darby later stamped his advertisement on the coin, below the Piece mark, but slightly overlapping it, which allows the sequence to be ascertained.

With CONSULT / DR. DARBY / BOSTON
Two Reales: 1787



J. F. PIERCE

Too many metalworkers were named J. F. Pierce in the 19th century to identify this stamp without matching it to a product, but so far no examples have been illustrated.

J. F. PIERCE
Large Cent: 1850 UK

P. PIERCE

P. PIERCE
Half Cent: 1828 (2)
Half Dollar: 1807

A. PIERSON

A. PIERSON
Large Cent: 1812 1819 1820 1833 1835 1853

H. H. PIERSON
Sacramento, CA

H. H. Pierson and William W. Light were Sacramento dental partners in 1849 and 1850. Then they went to work for J. S. Ormsby & Co., which was minting private gold coins, but not doing a very good job of it. Light cut the dies and Pierson was the firm's clerk. (Also see the W. W. Light listing). The Pierson stamp is similar in style to the Polhemus stamp, and they apparently were made by the same die sinker.

H. H. PIERSON
French Five Francs: 1827
With W. W. LIGHT / DENTIST
Quarter: 1855
US Assay Office Eagle (\$10 Gold): 1852



PIKE

PIKE
Large Cent: 1807

B. PIKE & SONS New York City, NY

Benjamin Pike moved to New York City from London in 1798, and soon opened an optometry business. By the mid-19th century, he and his sons became the leading American dealers in optical and scientific instruments. His business was at 166 Broadway from 1833, and it was active until at least 1867 (Smithsonian National Museum of American History, online). This advertisement appeared in Sheldon & Co's 1845 *Business or Advertising Directory of New York, Boston, &c.* and a similar advertisement also appeared in the 1851 edition.

BENJ. PIKE & SON,
OPTICIANS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL, AND PHILO-
SOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
No. 166 Broadway,
(Four doors below Maiden Lane.)
NEW-YORK.

Electro Magnetic Instruments for Medical use. Ba-
rometers, Thermometers, Surveying Compasses, Theo-
dolites, Levelling Instruments, Daguerreotype Appa-
ratus, Magic Lanterns, with Diagrams in every variety.
Opera Glasses, Telescopes, and Microscopes.
Instruments and Spectacles Repaired; Glasses Fitted.
Periscopes Glasses and Pebbles.

BENJ. PIKE.

DANIEL PIKE.

This advertisement appeared in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).



B. PIKE & SONS / OPTICIANS / 166 / BROADWAY, N. Y. (All Retrograde)
Large Cent: 1836

GENL. PIKE

During the 19th century a number of vessels were called *General Pike*. The first was a US Navy corvette that fought the British on Lake Ontario. The namesake of all the vessels was Brigadier General Zebulon Pike, who was killed during the War of 1812. Given the dates of coins, the pieces seem to have been used by the Steamer *General Pike*, which operated out of Cincinnati from 1856 to 1861. An 1858 poster noted this

"new, elegant and fast light draught steamer" ran to Clarksville and Nashville. The 1860 *Tennessee State Gazetteer and Business Directory* listed the "Steamer General Pike, Memphis."

THE NEW, ELEGANT AND FAST LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER,
GENERAL PIKE

**GENL. PIKE**

Dime: 1833 1851
Quarter: 1853 1858
Half Dollar: 1859



With Obv: BEN F. WYANT / MAY FLOWER / SALOON / NO 137 MAIN ST. /
MEMPHIS - TENN. Rev: GEN. PIKE and P. J. LARSON
Half Dollar: 1856

PILLARD'S

The Non-Magnetic Watch Co. was in business from 1887 to 1905. The firm seems to have had many assembly plants as its various watches also have the city names Chicago, Elgin, Peoria, and New York City stamped on them. "Pillard" apparently was a trade name.

PILLARD'S / WIND / EVERY DAY / PAT JAN 28
Large Cent: 1826

SAMUEL H. PILSBURY
Biddleford, ME

One of Pilsbury's Grand Army of the Republic calling cards featuring the GAR medal recently appeared at auction. On its front is written, "S. H. Pilsbury, Biddleford, Me." and on the back, "Samuel H. Pilsbury. Late Member of the 5th Maine Infantry. In 2nd Lieut. Out Captain." Another website noted he was captured in 1863. The 1880 and 1882 *Biddleford, Saco and Old Orchard Directories* listed him as a machinist.

SAMUEL H. PILSBURY. BIDDLEFORD. / AUGUST 28. / 1851 / 1851
Large Cent: 1848

PINKS, ROBINSON & RICE

PINKS, ROBINSON & RICE
Large Cent: 1800

G. PINE**Trenton, NJ**

This probably is a mis-report of a struck token and results from the practice of some old auctioneers of giving very abbreviated descriptions. Rulau NJ-33 is a silvered copper token, whose reverse imitates a quarter. Its obverse reads "G. Pine State St. Trenton, N. J. Gold & Silver Plater."

G. PINE / STATE ST. / TRENTON, N. J.
Quarter: UK

W. H. PINE

W. H. PINE
Half Cent: 1810 1835

PINE & PATRICK
Beverly, NJ

No evidence has been discovered about this partnership, except for a knife that appeared in an Internet auction. It has this stamp and was described as probably a butcher's carving knife.

PINE & PATRICK / BEVERLY, N. J.
Large Cent: 1845

E. G. PIPER

E. G. PIPER
Large Cent: 1802 180X

JOS. PIPPIN

JOS. PIPPIN
Large Cent: 1854
Small Cent: 1864
Two Cents: 1869
Nickel: UK
Quarter: 1876

JAS. PIRNIE

JAS. PIRNIE
Large Cent: 1826 1834 1835

J. O. PITKIN
East Hartford, CT

John Owen Pitkin was a silversmith in East Hartford from 1826 to 1849 (Kovel 1989: 295; Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). This is his hallmark.

J. O. PITKIN
Two Reales: 1778

**J. O. & W. PITKIN**

Springfield

The partners in this silversmithing firm were John Owen Pitkin (see above) and Walter Pitkin. They had a branch in Vicksburg, Tennessee, from 1834 to 1837. Given the Springfield stamp on this coin, they probably also had a short-lived branch there.

J. O. & W. PITKIN / SPRINGFIELD
Large Cent: 1829

PITTSBG.

See W. Scott

PITTSFIELD, N. H.

See Dr. G. G. Wilkins

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED
Large Cent: 1838

W. PLACE Charleston, ME

William S. Place was a Charleston, Maine, gunsmith from 1862 to 1879. These coins are from his lockplate stamps (Rulau ME Ch-3). He also sold clocks (Drepperd 1947: 263) and in 1870 received a patent for an Improvement in Water-Wheels. "XIX STEEL BACK" is a gunsmith's mark of quality.

W. PLACE
Large Cent: 1834 1838

W. PLACE
Rev: XIX STEEL BACK
Large Cent: 1818

W. PLACE

These may be the work of William S. Place, who was a Charleston, Maine, gunsmith and clock dealer from 1862 to 1879 (Drepperd 1947: 263, Rulau Me Ch-3). In 1870 he received patent 106,958 for an Improvement in Water-Wheels. The 1818 large cent also is stamped on the reverse "XIX STEEL BACK", which is a gunsmith's mark of quality.

W. PLACE
Large Cent: 1818 1834 1838

PLANTERS BANK New Orleans, LA

The identification of P B baffled numismatists for a century. It once was assumed these pieces had been issued by a New Orleans hardware store during the Hard Times period (Ray Byrne, "Peuch-Bein & Their Tokens," *Numismatist* 1975: 1494-1497). Robert Leonard discovered the evidence that solved the enduring puzzle.

The Planters Bank of New Orleans made two large deposits with the US Mint in 1815 and 1817. The deposits included many "sand dollars." These were cast copies of Spanish colonial eight reales made during the Mexican Revolution at Chihuahua and other necessity mints. They are called "sand dollars" because the pieces were cast by puring molten silver into molds made by impressing a genuine eight reales into moist sand. The results varied greatly. Some looked close to the struck originals. Others were very crude.

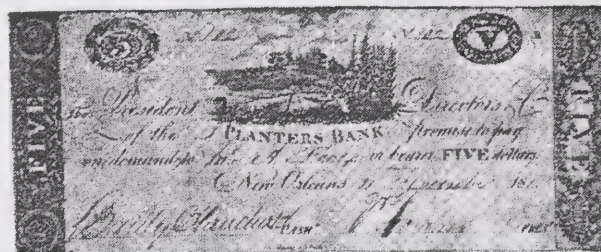
The Planters Bank shipments also included a great deal of cut money. The Bank requested its deposit only be used to mint quarters, which were to be returned to it (*John Reich Journal* 1988: 35). The first shipment of quarters was received in December of 1815; The newly

minted quarters had roughly the same value as the two bits that "P.B" had made a few years earlier by quartering eight reales and countermarking the four sections.

The coins that were quartered and stamped by the Bank were not Spanish American or Mexican eight reales of good quality. The coins are very hard to identify from photographs, but an earlier survey by the writer noted two Mexican Revolution eight reales with Monclova countermarks; one with an unidentified countermark; one struck in Zacatecas during the Mexican Revolution; and a SUD silver eight reales of the Mexican General Morelos that was minted from July 1811 to October 1814.

It may be that all Planter's Bank countermarks are on Mexican Revolution coins. Most of the examples in the John Ford collection were noted as being of this sort, and the writer has not seen any piece that clearly is *not* a Mexican Revolution issues. The ones that at first seem to be struck Spanish colonial eight reales, appear to be "sand dollars" on closer inspection.

What the Bank seems to have done was standardize the value of coins of uncertain value. Cut pieces that met a minimum weight in not being heavily clipped would be honored by the Bank at a fixed value. Clipped pieces would be discounted, perhaps greatly since the quality of their silver was uncertain.



Planters Bank Note

According to an Internet posting, the Planters Bank was in business at 343 Chartres St. from 1811 to 1820. Its building was previously the home of Vincent Rillieux, a merchant, who built it sometime after the great fire of 1794. The building was occupied by the Bank of the United States from 1820 to 1836, then by the New Orleans Gas Light & Banking Co. In 1881 it became the Waldhorn Antique Store, and was restored in 1972.



Planters Bank Building c. 2000

First Issue

Two stamps were used — one large and one small. The large stamp may have imitated the style of British monetary countermarks of the era. If so, a denomination would have appeared in the center of the larger stamp. It would have been part of the stamp or stamped separately. But with only two known specimens — both over stamped by second issue stamps — it is not possible to tell what was in the center of the first issue stamp.

What does seem clear is the second issue stamps were meant to obliterate the first issue large stamp. A close examination of one of the photos below suggests a chisel may have been used to obliterate the center of the first issue stamp as was done in Britain when the price of silver changed. After the denomination had been removed, British pieces passed by weight unless a new stamp was applied.

The Bank standardized the value of its stamped pieces, which initially would have been accepted at a set value. While their value is not known from documents, it probably was a quarter US dollar or perhaps a fifth of a dollar, reflecting the bad silver of the coins. (Twenty cents was the value of Spanish homeland two reales, which were struck at a lower fineness than colonial two reales)

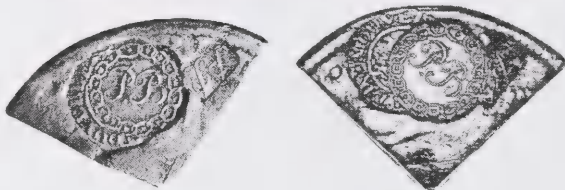
The Bank soon encountered the same problems that faced the West Indies governments who were cutting and countermarking coins. The pieces were quickly clipped, reducing their value, and defeating the Bank's attempt to provide a coin of standard value. This can be seen in both pieces below. They are no longer quarter segnepts, which is easy to see as the angle of the cuts is not ninety degrees.

This is the best description of the first issue stamps than can be offered given that only two examples exist, and much of their designs cannot be read:

P.B in Depressed Rectangle

NOUVELLE . ORLEANS . in Concentric Circles (around obliterated central design, perhaps a denomination)

Cut 1/4th Segments of Eight Reales (2) One of these also has the 1812 Mexican Revolution countermark of Monclova (KM-202)



Second Issue

The output of the Planters Bank must have been large, and a number of pieces seem to be stamped with counterfeit dies. These pieces are less than fourth segments, which is how counterfeiters made a profit in the endeavor. A similar pattern of fake countermarks on light weight pieces also was common in the West Indies.

One collection from the 1950s listed five pieces as "not original." They were said to have "crude stars and eagle," but no photos of them are known. Part of them may have gone into the John Ford collection and be obverse type D and reverse types 6 and 7, or they may have gone into other collections and their location is not now known.

Second Issue Obverse Dies

The chain usually consists of sixteen links. The first link is designated to be at the upper right; and the upper curve of the letter "B" points to it.

A. The intersection of links 2 and 3 is double cut. The star in the 14th link is recut so it has many rays.

B. The 6th link is distended toward the border. The 5th and 13th links are connected to the border on some specimens by die breaks. The star in the 10th link is not centered, but is close to the intersection with the 11th link.

C. This has a very high "P.B" with "P" touching the chain.

D. Fourteen links to the chain, rather than sixteen links. Half of the links are recut and the stars in their centers are very crude.

Types A and B seem to be legitimate. They may have been set into anvils, and a reverse die would have been held by a worker, who stamped the butt with a large hammer. Type D is poorly engraved and probably a contemporary fake. C may be a contemporary fake too.

Second Issue Reverse Dies

1. The eagle's head is below the top right arm of "V" in "Nouvelle." The eagle's tail points to the left foot of "A" in "Orleans." "U" in "Nouvelle" is centered between the inter ring and the outer ring.

2. "Orleans" is spelled with a "Q" as "Qrleans" because of a die break. There is no ornamentation between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans." The eagle's tail feathers point to the right foot of "E" in "Orleans." The "U" of "Nouvelle" overlaps the inter ring. The head of the eagle is under the right arm of "V" in "Nouvelle."

3. The eagle's head is under "E" of "Nouvelle," but is distant from the letter. The eagle's tail feathers point to the center of "A" in "Orleans." The ornamentation between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans" is very weak. On the right is a sprig. On the left is what is either a weakly struck sprig or some berries.

4. The eagle's head is under "E" of "Nouvelle," but much closer to the circle than type 3. The eagle's tail feathers point to the left upright of "A" in "Orleans." There is strong ornamentation between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans," which consists of sprigs.

5. The eagle's head is under the right side of "V" in "Nouvelle." The eagle's tail feathers point to "E" in "Orleans." The ornamentation is weak between "Nouvelle" and "Orleans." All the letters are well centered.

6. The eagle has an odd beak. Some of the letters are not well engraved. The top of the eagle's head is below the first "L" of "Nouvelle" and the "L" leans left. The eagle's tail feathers point between "A" and "N" in "Orleans"

7. The eagle is poorly engraved with little detail to the shield and fat wings. Some of the letters are badly formed. The "O" in "ORLEANS" is tilted. The "S" may be touching the circle, but that is hard to tell as the stamp began to shatter and there are numerous die breaks. The eagle's tail points to the "L" of "Orleans"

8. The eagle's head is below the "E" of "Nouvelle" which touches the circle. The tail feathers point to the "E" of "Orleans." The "S" of "Orleans" is backwards! The "N" of "Novelle" was first engraved on its side and then corrected, forming a box with a cross.

Some of the reverse dies probably are contemporary fakes as they are poorly cut and appear on low weight coins. But so few examples exist and many known pieces are not well struck that it's hard to be more definitive.

P.B Circled by Chain

Rev: NOUVELLE ORLEANS around an Eagle

Large Cent: 1800 1848

WM. J. RICE

WM. J. RICE

Large Cent: 1827

Quarter: 1853

With J. H. RING and Pomegranate

Large Cent: 1817

RICE, LATHROP & CLARY West Winstead, CT

The 1856 *Connecticut Business Directory* listed Rice, Lathrop & Clary as makers of table cutlery in West Winstead. According to a knife website, it was in business from 1851 to 1863.

RICE LATHROP / & CLARY

Large Cent: UK

RICH

RICH

Large Cent: 1801

RICH COLOR, RICH GILT or RICH ORANGE

See Button Warrantees

J. RICH

J. RICH

Large Cent: 1818

Quarter: 1855

S. A. RICH

S. A. RICH

Twenty Cents: 1875

Silver Dollar: 1880

F. E. RICHARD

F. E. RICHARD + around Star within Circle

Half Cent: 1828

Unidentified Copper Coin

RICHARDS

RICHARDS

Large Cent: 1853

Quarter: 1873

L. L. RICHARDS

L. L. RICHARDS

Large Cent: 1802

S. RICHARDS Philadelphia, PA

This is one of the hallmarks of Samuel S. Richards, Jr. (Belden 1980: 354b). He was born in 1769 and was listed in Philadelphia Directories from 1793 to 1818 (Rpbert Merchant).

S. RICHARDS

Eight Reales: 1796

W. B. RICHARDS Adams, N. Y.

William B. Richards of Adams, NY, and Sherman Thompson were granted a patent in 1885 for a tinsmith's Combined Punching and Flanging Machine that processed multiple sheets of tin at the same time.

W. B. RICHARDS

Canadian Large Cent: 1882

W. B. RICHARDS / ADAMS N. Y.

US Large Cent: 1838



RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON

Large Cent: 1829

One Real: 1747

Two Reales: UK

RICHARDSON Athol, MA

RICHARDSON

Rev: ATHOL - MASS

Large Cent: 1853

RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON / MAKER / 101 DEPOT / MASS

Large Cent: 1854?

CHARLES H. RICHARDSON Baton Rouge, LA

Virginia Smith of the State Library of Louisiana searched the Baton Rouge records from the 1850s to 1870s, but could find nothing about Richardson. The 1870 Census suggests why in noting he was born in 1860, the date of the silver dollar. Neither of these coins has been illustrated and they may be personal souvenirs made in the late 19th century from individual letter punches.

RICHARDSON / BATON ROUGE, LA.

Quarter: UK

CHARLES H. RICHARDSON / BATON ROUGE, LA.

Silver Dollar: 1860

C. W. RICHARDSON Boston, MA

Charles W. Richardson was listed as a broker in the 1855 *Boston Directory*. He boarded at 14 Eliot.

C. W. RICHARDSON / BOSTON

Quarter: 1853

N. & L. B. RICHARDSON

Athol, MA

Massachusetts Register and Business Directories of the early 1850s listed N. & L. B. Richardson as machinists in Athol. A pair of shoemakers lasting pincers is stamped "L. B. Richardson, Athol Mass, Patented Oct. 11, 1859." The patent application indicates Nathaniel Richardson was one of the witnesses.

N. & L. B. RICHARDSON / ATHOL, MASS.
Large Cent: 1826

A. S. RICHMOND
Winthrop, ME

Arnold Sweet Richmond was born in 1815, learned shoemaking at an early age, soon moving to Bangor and then to Rockland, where he had a shoe, hat and fur store and manufactured boots. He came back to Winthrop in 1859 and setup a factory in the Commerce Building, making boots for the California market. He was out of the shoe business by 1870, moved to Washington, DC, and held positions in the US Agriculture Dept. and Patent Office for a dozen years. He died in 1886. (Harry H. Cochrane, *History of Monmouth and Wales* 1894 Vol 2: 819-820).

A. S. RICHMOND / WINTHROP, ME.
Large Cent: 1853

**W. RICHARDSON**

W. RICHARDSON
Quarter: 1854
Half Dollar: 1858

F. RICHMOND
Providence, RI

Franklin Richmond was born in 1792 and was a silversmith and watch repairman. His first shop was located at 17 Market St., and in 1820 he was at 14 High St. He died in 1869 (Ensko 1948: 113, Flynt and Fales 1968: 310)..

RICHMOND
Large Cent: 1819
Two Reales: 1798

F. RICHMOND and other hallmarks
See Providence Silversmiths Organization
Large Cent: 1803

J. RICHMOND

J. RICHMOND
Canadian Token
US Large Cent: 1850
US Dime: 1858

ROSE RICHMOND.

CLOG DANCER / Man in the Moon? / ROSE RICHMOND.
Large Cent: 1817

G. W. RICKER

G. W. RICKER
Large Cent: UK (2)

I. RIDGEWAY

I. RIDGEWAY
Large Cent: 1798

RIDINGS

.RIDINGS
Large Cent: 1849
Hard Times Token

RIDLEY – MAY 1871

These souvenir countermarked coins commemorate some important event in the lives of Ridley family members.

A. M. RIDLEY / MAY 1871
Bolivia Eight Sols: 1839

G. E. RIDLEY / MAY 1871
Silver Dollar: 1869

W. S. RIDLEY MAY 1 1871
Mexico Eight Reales: 1866

W. H. RIDLON
Maine

This is an unusual name. There are two possibilities, both having lived in Maine. William H. Ridlon was listed in the 1850 Census living in Cumberland County; he was born.c. 1846. Walter H. Ridlon was listed in the 1860 and 1870 Censuses in Oxford; he was born c. 1848.

W. H. / RIDLON
Large Cent: 1851

A. RIFE...

A. RIFE...
Large Cent: 1803

G. RIFFER

G. RIFFER
Large Cent: 1806

RIGGS

RIGGS
Large Cent: 1807 1839
Two Reales: UK

RIGGS
Philadelphia, PA

RIGGS / PHILA
Large Cent: UK

LE. RIGGS, M. D.

LE. RIGGS, M. D.
Half Dollar: 1812



J. C. RIGHTER

Dickinson College is located in Carlisle, PA. The 1860 Census listed Joseph C. Righter in Lancaster, PA. He was born c. 1850, and this piece would seem to be a souvenir of his college graduation.

DICKINSON COLLEGE / 70 / J. C. RIGHTER
1860 US Dime

THEO. D. RILEY
Cornerville, Ohio

T. D Riley was listed in the 1860 Census in Washington County, which is where Cornerville is located. He was born. c. 1852.

THEO. D. RILEY / -o- / CORNERVILLE / OHIO *
Quarter: 1854

E. C. RING

E. C. RING.
Large Cent: 1804
Silver Dollar: 1799



P. M. RING

P. M. RING
Large Cent: 1803 1821

J. RINGRIE

J. RINGRIE / US / 1807
Large Cent: 1807

J. RINGRIE?

Thes are the sort of stamps that appear on 1807 contract rifles made for the US government. "RINGRIE" may be a misreading as no one of that name was listed in early Cenuses.

J. RINGRIE / US / 1807
1807 US Large Cent

W B RISDON
Trenton, NJ

This is a souvenir made from individual letter punches. William B. Risdon was listed in the 1881 and 1882 *Trenton Directories* as a machinist at 115 Hamilton. His widow was listed in the 1890 *Directory* (Robert Merchant).

W B RISDON / TRENTON / NJ
Trade Dollar: 1874

J. RISO
Gay

J. RISO / 1820 / GAY
Large Cent: UK

A. RITCHIE

A. RITCHIE
Canadian Tokens (2)



C. S. RITZ
Mansfield, Ohio

This is a memento from Chalres L. Rich's mother. My grandmother likewise gave me a very worn silver dollar was a kid, but it was not countermarked. Nothing is known about Charles mother, but he was born in 1840, and in later life was a traveling salesman (Bruce Mosher).

PRESENTED / BY / MOTHER / C. S. RITZ / MANSFIELD, O
Half Dollar: 1814

RIVERS

All examples are weakly struck at the ends, suggesting a curved punch meant to stamp a curved object. All the Rivers countermarked coins are struck twice with the two stampos at right angles. Rivers was a reasonably common, 19th century name and the issuer is not yet known.

RIVERS.
Half Dollar: 1809 1810 1812 1813 1814 1818 1820

RIVERS & CO.

RIVERS & CO. / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: UK

A. W. RIX
Lebanon, NH

The 1870 Census noted Albert W. Rix was living in Rockingham, NH, and had been born c. 1828. The *Gazetteer of Grafton County* (1886: 409) devoted a paragraph to him and noted in 1883 he had purchased the Martin Buck business, which had been established in 1870 to make wood working machines. Rix also was a general machinist and located in a mill destroyed in the Great Lebanon Fire of 1887 (Charles N. Dows, *History of Lebanon, NH*, 1908: 387). The 1888 *New Hampshire Register, Farmer's Almanac and Business Directory* listed him as wood working machinery. An eagle meant "American Made" in the 19th century.

A. W. RIX / Eagle
 Large Cent: 1843

P. ROAN

P. ROAN
 Large Cent: 1803

ROATH
Norwich, CT

Roswell Walston Roath began working as a silversmith in the 1820s. He advertised "Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Hardware, Fifes, Clarionets, Spectacles &c." in the October 25, 1826, *Norwich Courier*. Roath was listed in Norwich in the 1840 Census, but later moved to Denver in Colorado Territory (Flynt and Fales 1968: 311).

ROATH
 Large Cent: UK

ROBBINS

ROBBINS
 Large Cent: 1824
 Small Cent: 1865

A. A. ROBBINS

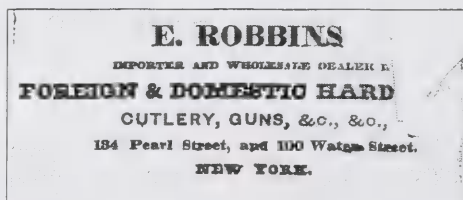
A. A. ROBBINS
 Large Cent: 1831 1852

C. E. ROBBINS

C. E. ROBBINS
 Large Cent: 1817 1846
 Small Cent: 1864

E. ROBBINS
New York City, NY?

This is a common name, but these may be the work of a person who advertised in the 1848 *New York City Directory*. He sold hardware, cutlery, guns, etc at 134 Pearl St. and 100 Water St.



E. ROBBINS
 Large Cent: 1837

Half Dollar: 1823

E. E. ROBBINS

E. E. ROBBINS
 Large Cent: 1837 1843
 Two Reales: UK

J. ROBBINS
Boston, MA

J. ROBBINS / BOSTON
 Large Cent: 1847

ROBBINS, KENDALL & LAWRENCE
Windsor, VT

Nicanor Kendall began work as a gunsmith in 1807. In 1842 his company was called Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence, but went through many reorganization over the years. The major partners were Samuel Robbins, Nicanor Kendall, and Richard S. Lawrence. Kendall withdrew in 1850 and the company became Robbins & Lawrence (Carey 1953: 65, Kauffman 1952: 79). It went bankrupt when an agent failed to deliver an order for 300,000 rifles (Roe 1916: 193). Its properties were purchased by Lamson, Goodnow & Yale, which later became Lamson, Goodnow & Co. and also countermarked coins. The second type of countermark is from the stamp used on its 1841 rifles (b 1990: 445). Also the "WINDSOR, VT." listing.

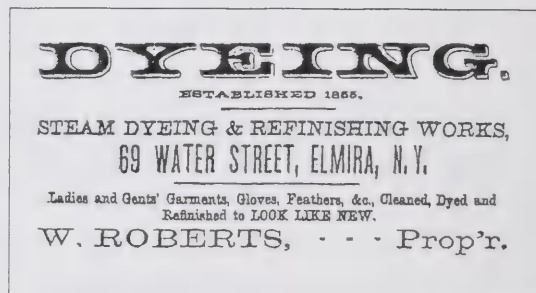
ROBBINS, / KENDALL & / LAWRENCE / U. S.
 Canadian Token



ROBBINS & / LAWRENCE CO. / WINDSOR. VT.
 Dime: 1838

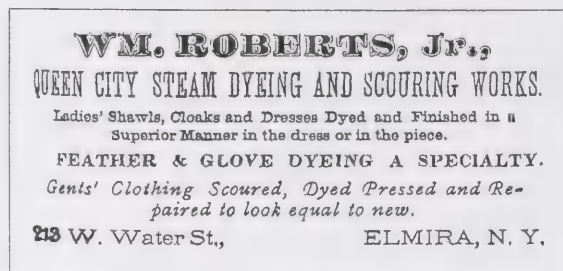
ROBERTS DYE WORKS
Elmira, NY

William Roberts, Sr. was listed as a tailor at 213 Water St. in the 1855 *Elmira Directory*. By 1880. the shop was run by his son, William Roberts, Jr.



These British bronze coins were meant as advertising give-aways, and first were reported in *Numismatic Scrapbook* (1954: 394) half a

century ago. Some of the coins are worn, but many are in XF condition, although the stamp may be weakly struck. A sizeable hoard appeared on the market in the 1970s, and consist of the pieces that were not distributed in the early 1890s.



ROBERTS / DYE WORKS / 436 / E. WATER ST / ELMIRA, N. Y.

British Farthing: 1860 1868 (2) 1869 1874 1875 1878 1879 (2) 1880 (2) 1883 1884 (2) 1885 (5) 1886 (3) 1887 1888 (31) 1889 (2) UK (10)

British Halfpenny: 1889 1890 (28) UK (3)

British Penny: 1889 (3) UK

F. H. ROBERTS
Lebanon Springs, NY

F. H. ROBERTS / LEBANON / SPRINGS / N. Y.
Half Dollar: 1818

J. C. ROBERTS
Utica, NY

J. C. ROBERTS / * UTICA N. Y.
Half Real: 1812

R. ROBERTS
Philadelphia, PA

R. ROBERTS / PHILA
Large Cent: 1816

T. B. ROBERTS HOTEL
Suisun, CA

T. B. Roberts operated the hotel in Suisun. J. P. Munro-Fraser noted in his *History of Solano County* (1879: 300) that J. G. Edwards and S. C. Reed had built a small, steam saw mill in 1854. Four years later, "In order to give place to a larger and better structure, this mill was torn down and moved away in the spring of 1858, a portion of which is now the Robert's Hotel."

T. B. ROBERTS / SUISUN CAL
Rev: ROBERT'S HOTEL
Half Dollar: 1827



ROBESON CUTLERY CO.
Rochester, NY

In 1879, M. F. Robeson was working as a tinware merchant in New York, and decided to make pocket knives. During the next few years he traveled the state selling the knives made by his few employees. By 1887 he was sufficiently successful to build the Robeson Cutlery plant in Rochester, and in the coming years erected plants in other cities. The Robeson Rochester Corporation resulted from the merger of the Rochester Stamping Co. and Robeson Cutlery in 1922, and the new firm specialized in electrical items. It made the first automatic coffee percolator in 1922, and remained in business into the 1990s (Barlow 1991: 85; Royal Rochester History Pages, online).

ROBESON / CUTLERY CO.
Small Cent: 1893



ROBESON / CUTLERY / ROCHESTER
Quarter: 1905



ROBINSON

ROBINSON
Large Cent: 1816 1823 UK
Two Cents: UK
Quarter: 1876

ROBINSON'S CARRIAGE WORKS
Kingston, Ontario

Beginning in 1881, George W. Robinson sold carriages, organs and pianos at 233 Princess St. The 1891 Census indicated he was born c. 1848 and was a "carriage manufacturer." His last directory listing was in 1894.

ROBINSON'S / KINGSTON / CARRIAGE WORKS
Canadian Large Cent: 1881 (2) 1884 (18)
British Penny: 1797



ROBINSON & MACMULLEN RESTRIKES

This is the obverse of a good for token. The die probably one of the many thousands that came on the numismatic market in the 1970s as the stock of old die sinking firms was liquidated. The writer used to use some of them as book ends. An example of this trade token indicates the reverse of this die – which was not used to countermark this worn large cent – reads “GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE” Quite a few other pieces of this sort exist from old dies.

ROBINSON & MACMULLEN
Large Cent: UK

E. L. ROBINSON

Bingham House may refer to the Philadelphia establishment.

E. L. ROBINSON / HUNTSMAN'S / LUNCHEON / BINGHAM HOUSE / APRIL
30 / 1893
Columbian Half Dollar: 1892

J. S. ROBINSON Barre, VT

The Gazetteer of Washington County (1889: 142) noted the following about this firm.

J. S. Robinson's sash and blind factory is located on Stevens Branch, off road 48. He manufactures doors, sash, blinds, moldings, and house finishings, and deals in hard and soft wood lumber. Mr. Robinson came from Lowell, Mass., in 1857... In 1866 he converted a starch factory to his use, and in 1872 removed it to its present site and enlarged and improved it to meet the wants of his increasing business.

It also polished granite. Robinson was listed as a manufacturer in the 1910 *Vermont Yearbook*. A survey of untapped water resources that was published four years later in *Industrial Vermont* (1914: 286) commented, “Just below South Barre, J. S. Robinson owns an old dam not now used and in very poor condition.” The stamp “S. H. & T.” might be a misreading. The *Annual Report of the Inspector of Finance of Vermont* listed a number of “S. B. & T.” of various names in Barre, meaning Saving Bank and Trust.” David Bowers reports the 1847 large cent is stamped “N. S.” rather than “J. S.”

J. S. ROBINSON / BARRE, VT.
Large Cent: 1847

J. S. ROBINSON / 1869 S. H. & T. / BARRE, VT.
Canadian Token

L. H. ROBINSON Sandusky, Ohio

T. B. Roberts operated the hotel in Suisun. J. P. Munro-Fraser noted in his *History of Solano County* (1879: 300) that J. G. Edwards and S. C. Reed had built a small, steam saw mill in 1854. Four years later, “In

order to give place to a larger and better structure, this mill was torn down and moved away in the spring of 1858, a portion of which is now the Robert's Hotel.”

1857 / L. H. ROBINSON / SANDUSKY
Large Cent: 1852

T. H. ROBINSON Orillia, Ontario

T. H. Robinson was born in 1851 and was apprenticed as a pharmacist in Montreal. He spent a year in Manitoba before becoming an assistant in W. R. Tudhope's pharmacy in Orillia, which he purchased in 1879. He was the Orillia agent for the Dominion Telegraph, Bell Telephone, and Travellers Insurance, and held a number of Orillia town offices (Foster 1983; Kenneth Palmer, “T. H. Robinson, Druggist, Orillia, Ontario,” *Canadian Token* 1981: 215-219). This information appeared in *Industries of Canada: Historical and Commercial Sketches* (1887: 85).

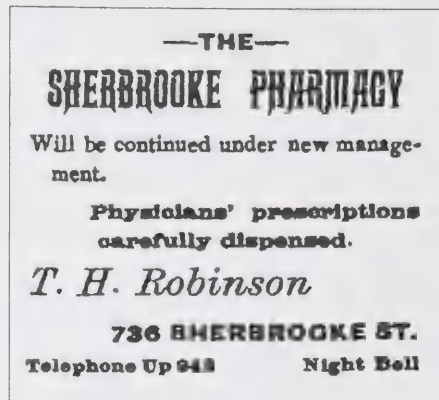
T. H. Robinson. Chemist and Stationeer, Mississauga Street. – One of the most important of all the lines of business industry is that of the dispensing chemist. It requires much study and never-ceasing care to be successfully conducted and avoid errors. Among those prominently identified with this line of business in Orillia is Mr. T. H. Robinson, whose store is located on Mississauga Street... The premises occupied consist of a store 24x50 feet in dimension, and a dispensary and telephone agency 24 x 30 feet, while employment is furnished to five competent assistants and clerks. An excellent stock is carried of fresh and pure drugs and chemicals, fancy and toilet articles, imported perfumes, soaps, etc.: also proprietary medicines of acknowledged merit and standard reputation, as well as those articles used by physicians in their practice. A specialty is made of compounding physicians' prescriptions and difficult formulae. Mr. Robinson is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and a licentiate by examination of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, and is a thoroughly proficient chemist. He also carries a fine line of stationery for the household, school and office. Mr. Robinson is a native of Peterborough county, and is agent for the Bell Telephone Company.

One of his advertisements appeared in the March 30, 1883, *Orillia Packet* (Baker 2006: 73)

Something of general interest. – Repairing the ceiling of my shop has made things a trifle uncomfortable during the past two or three weeks. The job is now over and the result is satisfactory. – One thing follows another, after repairs come cleaning up. – Cleaning up uncovers a variety of articles, goods of all kinds, odd toys, odd periodicals, odd nick nacks, odd everything. All good, you understand, but not enough of any to make up a line worth keeping in stock. – Now what shall I do with these? Do what any sensible man would suggest, or sensible woman, for that matter; Sell them for about what they cost. – This I propose to do. – The articles will be shown by themselves and as usual marked in plain figures, and you can just rely upon getting bargains. – Call and see for yourselves.

Baker reproduces two letters from Robinson to the Montreal coin dealer R. W. McLachlan. In one, he orders a monograph, probably McLachlan's “Coin Struck in Canada Previous 1840” that was presented at the 1891 International Numismatic Congress in Brussels. In the other, he asks for information about an oval, brass medal. Robinson's drawing shows it was a religious medal of Aloysias Gonzaga, and was hypothesized to have been given to the Indians of the area by the Jesuits.

Robinson returned to Montreal and announced in the January 1904 *Canadian Medical Record* that he was the new owner of the Sherbrooke Pharmacy. Therefore, his Orillia tokens must have been issued sometime between 1880 and 1893. In turn, that indicates many pre-Confederation tokens remained in circulation for many years.



T. H. ROBINSON / DRUGGIST / ORILLIA
Canadian Token (20)
British Penny: UK (1806/7 Type)
US Large Cent: 1854 UK



W. E. ROBINSON
Owosso, MI

W. E. ROBINSON
Large Cent: 1837

W. E. ROBINSON / OWOSSO
Large Cent: 1846
Hard Times Token
Canadian Token



YANKEE ROBINSONS QUADRUPLE-SHOW

Fayette "Yankee" Robinson was born in New York City, the son of a shoemaker. After briefly practicing that trade, he went into show business, eventually being associated with every major circus of his day. Soon after getting his own circus, he had to abandon it near Charlestown, SC, with a loss of \$40,000 in wagons and equipment because of Southern terrorists. That was after John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry in 1859. Brown hoped to start a slave rebellion

as a way to destroy the Southern Evil and cleanse the nation's soul. He was not successful, but the Civil War a few years later was an initial step in the right direction. Unfortunately, the withdrawal of Union troops at the end of Reconstruction meant that terrorists again took control of much of the South.

Since Robinson's nickname was a synonym for virtue and morality, he was despised by Southerners. "Southern honor" remains an oxymoron as there was little real honor of any sort to be found in the antebellum South. Words were redefined in the sense of George Orwell's 1984 so the worst evils were claimed by Southerners to be virtues. As some of our contemporaries have noted, the Old South was such an evil place that the North would have been better off to have remained British than gone into alliance with the South as a Devil's bargain to gain independence. In reflecting that fact, Robinson's favorite performance before focusing on circus acts was "Uncle Tom's Cabin."



YANKEE ROBINSON
(FAYETTE LUDAVICK ROBINSON)

He reportedly died of Bright's disease, which today is called chronic nephritis or kidney failure. His obituary and portrait appeared in the September 13, 1884, *New York Clipper*.

Yankee Robinson... the famous circus and show manager, died Sept. 4 at 3:15 o'clock P M, at Jefferson, Ia... (He) initiated his career in the show business at Dansville in August, 1845, exhibiting two oil-paintings by S. C. Jones, about 12 x 15 feet, representing "The Raising of Lazarus" and "The Baptism of Christ..." A one-horse vehicle was built to transport the wonders of art, and with a single companion... Mr. Robinson set out to make his fortune. Arrived at Chicago, he exhibited two weeks at Judge Fuller's Museum, then at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts... In the Winter of 1852-3 Mr. Robinson leased Frank's Museum in Cincinnati, where he first prefaced his name by the title "Yankee." He opened the following Spring season at Dayton, O., in a large tent, playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Sam Patch." (Robinson eventually formed a circus and traveled around the South.) In the season of 1859 he started from Charleston, S.C., headed north, with "an augmented company of Jonahs" and sixty horses. He turned back at St. Lawrence, N. Y., and when at Raleigh, N.C., whether from the malign influence of Jonahs or not, John Brown raided Harper's Ferry. From that day out the season was a failure. Wm. June, the agent, was mobbed at Grahamville, S. C. by a vigilance committee, and came within one vote of being whipped "forty lashes save one on the bare back, covered with tar and cotton and sent back to Charleston..." When the news reached Charleston, a "committee" started for Robinson, having evil designs on his person; but Yankee took to his heels, being apprised of his danger by friends, and ran twelve miles into the woods. Sending back word from his hiding place to learn whether he

was more scared than hurt, he was advised to "skeddadle," which he did, thereby losing the savings of a busy life, and never recovering so much as a wheel or a hoop... (In 1866) he closed at Chicago, and erected Yankee Robinson's Coliseum and Zoological Garden at State and Washington Sts.

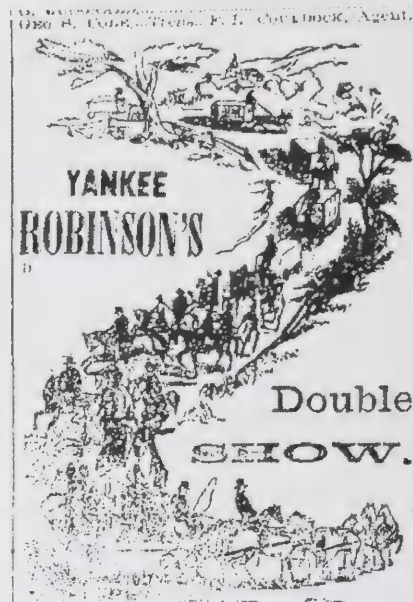
He was buried in the small town of Jefferson, Iowa, and his grave became a shrine for circus folk. This note appeared in the Janesville, Wisconsin *Dailey Gazette* of Aug 2, 1919.

Yankee Robinson: Visit "Yank" Robinson Grave. Every time a circus plays Jefferson, Iowa, it is always made a point to visit the grave of the once-famous showman, Fayette L. or "Yankee" Robinson. A week or so ago the Yankee Robinson Circus appeared there and owner Fred Buchanan and a number of others with the show, including the band, visited the burying place and decorated the grave with flowers as the band played an appropriate selection. Marking the grave is a monument bearing the inscription: "Fayette L. Robinson, Born May 2, 1818; Died September 4, 1884. Erected by Sells Bros. Show and the Ringling Brothers, 1890." On the base of the monument appears this "Yankee Robinson."

He also issued struck tokens. David Bowers ("The Numismatic Legacy of 'Yankee' Robinson," *TAMS Journal* 2001: 86-114, 141-166; 2002: 2-18) provides an extensive history of Yankee Robinson based on a hundred pages of contemporary newspaper accounts and historical documents collected by circus historians. Even more about him can now be found on the Internet. This is one of his Civil War tokens.



In *The Ways of the Circus Being the Memories and Adventures of George Conklin Tamer of Lions* (1921: 62) there is this recollection, "'Yankee Robinson' was one of the best advertising agents ever in the country... He used to have his name and 'good for one admission' stamped on a lot of half dollars and use them as complementary tickets." Since the price of admission to his show was fifty cents in the 1850s, these half dollars were a great advertising ploy. His advance men could use them to pay for goods and they would have circulated locally for a few weeks before the circus came to town.



Robinson must have stamped many coins because the countermarks show progressive destruction of the stamp. On some specimens the "P", "E" and "H" have all broken. There also may be another variety of his countermark. A letter to the Collector's Corner editor of *Billboard: The World's Foremost Amusement Weekly* of July 11, 1942, read, "I have an ordinary United States half dollar dated 185- Stamped on one side are the words 'Free Ticket Yankee Robinson.' On the other side is stamped the words 'Free Ticket Yankee Robinson Double Show.'" (The last digit of the coin's date was not legible on the copy of the article the writer viewed).

FREE TICKET TO / YANKEE / ROBINSONS / QUADRUPLE - SHOW

Quarter: UK

Half Dollar: 1806 1826 1840 1843 1847 1853 (3) 1854 (12) 1855 (2) 1856



ROBINSON & MACMULLEN

See Recent Issues

J. G. ROBY

J. G. ROBY

Large Cent: 1842 1855

ROCHES

ROCHES

Large Cent: 1824 1835

R. ROCK

R. ROCK
Large Cent: 1823 UK

ROCKFORD KNIFE & SHEAR CO
Rockford, IL.

ROCKFORD / KNIFE / & SHEAR CO / ILL.
Nickel: UK (Shield)

ROCKWELL
New York City, NY

Edward Rockwell was a silversmith in New York from 1807 to 1846. He advertised "Jewellery and Silverware of his own manufacture at the shop at 4 Park Place." From 1815 to 1841 he was a partner in Edward and Samuel Rockwell (Belden 1980: 361, Kovel 1989: 317).

ROCKWELL
Large Cent: UK

ROE
Beatrice, NE

ROE. / BEATRICE / NEB
Rev: NIFMY
Two Cents: 1869

A. ROE

A. ROE
Large Cent: 1854 UK
Small Cent: 1858
Quarter: 1853

W. ROE
New York

William Roe worked as a silversmith in Albany from 1776 to 1800, Kingston to 1805, Troy to 1825, and New York City to 1831 (Sterling Flatware Fashions and Facts, online). Since one coin also is countermarked by Joseph Boutier, they probably were issued in Troy.

W. ROE
Half Cent: 1804

W. ROE and Crown / W R with J. BOUTIER
Large Cent: 1816

H. ROEKEL
Zanesville, Ohio

Henry Roekel was listed as a file maker on Main St. in the 1856 *Zanesville Directory*. He received an award for his files from the Ohio Agricultural Asso. in 1881. He was granted a patent in 1885 for a gas and fluid pressure regulator, and by 1887 was the president of a large plumbing and supply company. For more information see August Miller.

H. ROEKEL with AUGUST MILLER / * / ZANESVILLE / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1839

W. ROETING
Lancaster and Elizabethtown, PA

This is an exceedingly uncommon name. The only possibility in Census records was William Roeting. He was a tinsmith born c. 1811. He was listed in Lancaster in the 1850 Census and in Elizabethtown in the 1860 and 1870 Censuses (Hank Thoele).

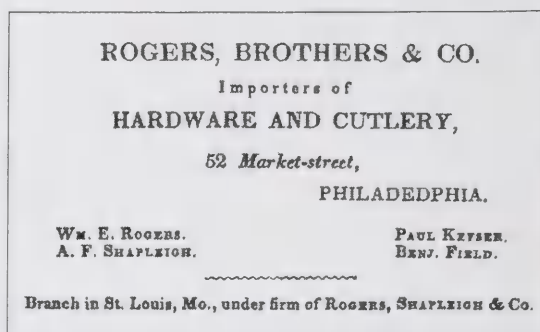
W. ROETING
Large Cent: 1851

ROFF

ROFF
Half Dollar: 1817
Two Reales: 1797

ROGERS BROS & CO.
Philadelphia, PA

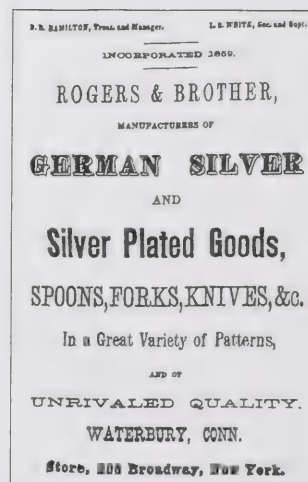
This hardware and cutlery firm was founded by John Rogers in 1805 and became Rogers Brothers & Co. in 1830 when Evans and Charles Rogers became partners. It was in business until 1846 (Flayderman 1990: 302). Like E. Hutchings & Co. of Baltimore – see that listing – it was an agent for Gibbs, Tiffany & Co. for underhammer pistols, and this stamp which on the guns Rogers retailed. This advertisement appeared in Sheldon & Co's 1845 *Business or Advertising Directory of New York, Boston, &c.*



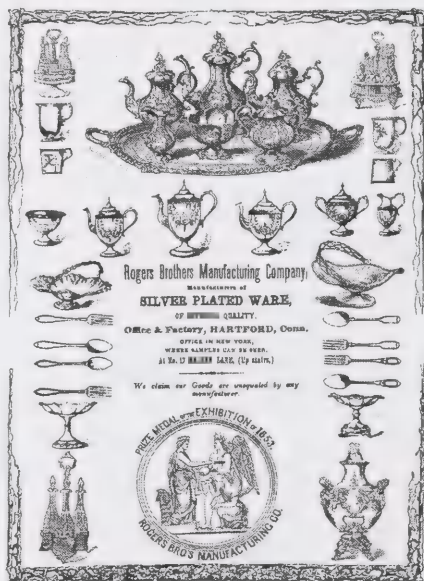
MADE FOR / ROGERS BROS & CO. / NO. 52 MARKET ST / PHILAD
Large Cent: 1832

ROGERS BROTHERS, Waterbury, CT
ROGERS & CO., Boston and New York City

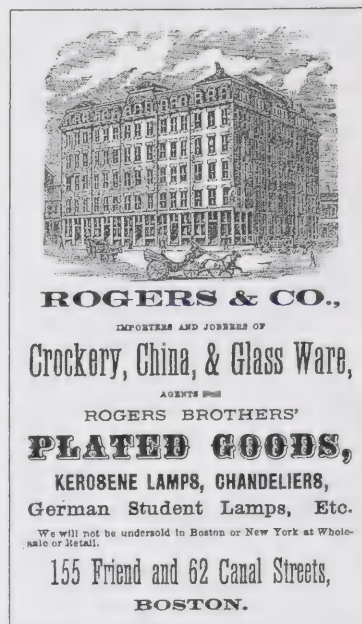
The Rogers family is famous for silverware. See Rainwater (1975: 138-143) for extensive histories of the various Rogers companies and listings of their numerous trademarks.



The Rogers Brothers Mfg. Co. had two full-page ads in J. E. Chapin's *The Historical Picture Gallery of... American History* (1856).



The Rogers stamps seem to either be souvenirs made by workers at the Waterbury plant or are from backstamps used to mark silver goods retailed by Rogers & Co. Its advertisement in the 1880 *Boston Almanac and Business Directory* noted it was agents for Rogers Brothers' plated goods and had stores in Boston and New York City.



R. B. & CO / * EXTRA RICH *
Large Cent: 1817

R. B. & CO / STERLING
Small Cent: 1896

THE ORIGINAL ROGERS
Nickel: 1905

ROGERS & BRO
Large Cent: 1856

DAYTON ROGERS MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, MN

This firm began making precision sheet metal stampings in 1929, and it still is in business.

DAYTON ROGERS MFG. CO. / MINNEAPOLIS
Nickel: 1904

J. E. ROGERS

J. E. ROGERS
Fugio Cent: 1787

J. H. ROGERS

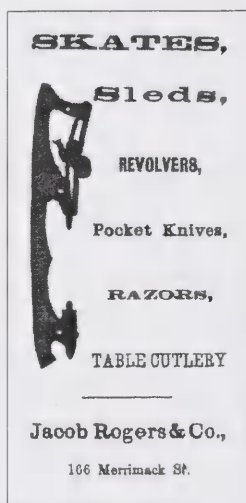
J. H. ROGERS
Large Cent: UK

J. H. ROGERS / CAST STEEL
Large Cent: 1818 1820
Quarter: 1818
Two Reales: 1793



JACOB ROGERS & CO.
Lowell, MA

Jacob Rogers was a hardware dealer at 166 Merrimack in Lowell from 1853 (Pollak 1994: 317). This is its retailer's mark, which has been noted on a number of wooden plane and a crosscut saw. Its advertisement in the Jan. 28, 1872, *Lowell Daily Courier* stressed its skates and sleds.



JACOB ROGERS & CO. LOWELL
Two Cents: 1869

L. G. ROGERS

L. G. ROGERS / GROCER
Large Cent: UK

W. ROGERS

W. ROGERS
Large Cent: 1820 1831

ROGERS & VINER
East Saginaw, MI.

ROGERS & VINER / LIVERY / EAST SAGINAW / MICH.
1889 US Nickel

ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
Connecticut

This was one of the numerous Rogers family silversmithing firms. It was formed in 1857. In 1851 it merged with Rogers Brothers Mfg. Co., but in 1862 was sold to the Meriden Britannia Co. – see that listing – and the Rogers Brothers went to work for them. While this "R. S. & CO." is

illustrated by Rainwater (1975: 141-142), it is a trademark that passed to Rogers Brothers and then Meriden Britannia, which explains why it was used long after the firm had ceased independent operations. "ROGERS, SMITH & CO" hallmarks variously gave its location as Hartford, New Haven, and Meriden, CT. and it also had a retail store in Boston.

ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
Large Cent: UK

R. S. & CO.
Large Cent: 1827

R. S. & CO. / STERLING
Uncertain Coin

ROGERS & VINER
East Saginaw, MI

ROGERS & VINER / LIVERY / EAST SAGINAW / MICH.
Nickel: 1889

G. B. ROHERER & CO

G. B. ROHERER & CO
Large Cent: 1855

J. ROHRER

J. ROHRER
Large Cent: 1807

CHAS. J. RONDVELDT
New York City, NY

Charles J. Rondfeldt was listed as running a die sinking business at 96-08 Fulton St. in the 1903 *Report of the New York State Bureau of Factory Inspection*.

CHAS. J. RONDVELDT / 96-98 FULTON ST. N. Y. / Arm Holding Hammer
Nickel: 1897

E. W. RONK

According to Census records, Erastus (Edward) Ronk was born c. 1825, and was a well traveled blacksmith. He was listed in Elmira, NY, in the 1850 Census, and the Early Families of Broome County, NY website indicates he was married near Binghamton in 1853. In the 1860 Census he was living in Charlestown, WI. The 1870 Census noted him in Calumet, WI, and he was listed as a blacksmith in Gravesville by the time of the 1878 *Wisconsin Gazetteer*. By 1880 he was back in New York.

E. W. RONK
Large Cent: 1847 1848 1851



H. ROOD

H. ROOD

Large Cent: 1838 1845

J. ROOP

Dauphin County, PA

"J. ROOP" appears on Kentucky rifles made c. 1800-1820. Arms references differ on the details, but the rifles apparently were made by a father and son, both names Jacob Roop. They were gunsmiths in Dauphin County, near Harrisburg, at this time.

J. ROOP

Large Cent: 1803

G. ROOT

G. ROOT

Large Cent: 1825 1832

G. F. ROOT

G. F. ROOT

Large Cent: 1797

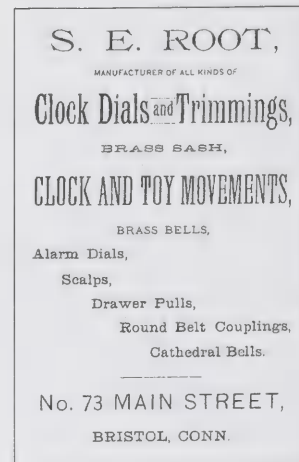
J. H. & S. E. ROOT

Bristol, CT

Samuel Emerson and Joel H. Root were brothers born in the 1820s. Eddy N. Smith, et al. wrote about them in *Bristol, Connecticut: In Olden Times 'New Cambridge'* (1907: 356).

Among other manufactures of clock trimmings and parts mention should be made of S. E. Root, who commenced to manufacture clock dials and sash, of metal, in 1847, in a small room in Chauncey Boerdman's shop... In 1851, he entered into partnership with Edward Langdon... In the fall of 1853, ground was broken for the large three-story factory which stood for half a century on the corner of Main and School Sts. In 1856 the firm of Langdon & Root was dissolved, Mr. Root conducting the business alone thereafter. In 1866, he commenced to manufacture marine and pendulum clocks... In 1850 he invented and patented the paper clock dial, for use in small and fancy front timepieces. After his death in 1896, the business was continued for a few years by his son-in-law... Joel H. Root, a brother... commenced to manufacture clock trimmings in 1850. For many years he occupied a room in his brother's shop, but, in 1868, put up a small shop on what has since been called Root's Island. Since his death in 1885, the business has been conducted by his son...

Most of the countermarked coins are by J. H. Root, who was the master of the Franklin Masonic Lodge in 1860 and 1861. While S. E. was the more prominent of the two and had his own clock company, the S. E. & J. H. ROOT stamp indicates they were partners in some venture. Indeed, for a long time J. E. worked in his brother's shop.



J. H. ROOT

Large Cent: 1794 1797 1800 1803 1808 1810 1814 1820 1821 1822 1828 1831 1834 1835 (2) 1838 1839

With WALLACE BARNES

Large Cent: 1820

With W. H. NETTLETON

Large Cent: 1819

With RUSSELL & ERWIN

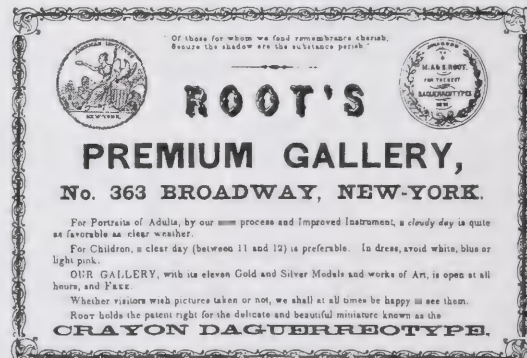
Large Cent: 1838

S. E. & J. H. ROOT / BRISTOL CT.

Small Cent: 1860

S. ROOT
New York City, NY

Samuel Root and his brother Marcus Aurelius were partners in a New York City photographic gallery at 363 Broadway in 1849 (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online). Samuel won several medals from the American Institute, and experimented with micro-photography (Gale and Gale 1984: 928). In 1851 Samuel bought his brother's interest, and in 1857 the gallery was sold to Thomas Faris of Cincinnati. (See the Faris listing). Root seems to have reacquired the shop in 1859, retaining Faris as its manager. Root moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and was listed there in the 1860 to 1880 Censuses. He died of a stroke at the home of his sister in Rochester, NY, in 1889 (Michael McAllister). This advertisement appeared in A. D. Jones' *Illustrated American Biography* (1853).



This advertisement appeared in *Carroll's New York City Directory...* to the... *Leading Mercantile Firms* (1859).

S. ROOT & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, ETC.,
 363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STRANGERS visiting New York and citizens, are invited to call and examine the largest and best collection of distinguished persons in the United States.

HAMLET ON PICTURES.

Look here upon this picture, and on this;
 Two simple efforts of our modern art;
 See, what a finish marks this manly brow;
 Each play of feature, every thought itself;
 The sun-like flashing of the rolling eye,
 The lips which almost seem to part and speak,
 To give the world assurance of their life.
This was done by Faris. Look you now what follows:
 Here is the other, a bleared and mildewed thing,
 Bad in position, worse in expression,
 With neither grace, nor comeliness, nor finish:
 A base abortion all. This was done by—
 No matter who ———.

Superior Pictures are guaranteed at this gallery, and taken in every style of the art. **ROOT & CO.,**
 Corner Broadway and Leonard street.

NOTE.—Mr. T. Faris will be found at his gallery at all times, to answer all desiring pictures, or to view the collection.—Editors.

S. ROOT / 363 BROADWAY - N. Y.
 Large Cent: 1823
 Two Reales: 1777 1806



J. RORER & SONS
 Philadelphia, PA

John Rorer of Philadelphia began making medical instruments c. 1830. This advertisement appeared in R. A. Smith's *Philadelphia as It is* in 1852: *A Correct Guide*.

JOHN RORER & SONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS,
No. 28 North Sixth Street.

J. RORER / & SONS
 Large Cent: 1807

S. RORER

S. RORER
 Large Cent: 1803 1832

ROSE

ROSE
 Large Cent: 183X
 Dime: 1832

H. ROSE

H. ROSE
 Large Cent: 1834 1851
 Canadian Bank Token

H. S. ROSE
 Florence, SC

The 1905 *Fiber and Fabric* noted that H. S. Rose and others in Florence had proposed organizing a stock company to build a cotton mill.

H. S. ROSE. FLORENCE / S. C.
 Quarter: 1853

J. ROSE

J. ROSE
 Silver Dollar: 1884 1893

P ^ ROSE
 New York City, NY

Peter Rose immigrated to the US from Britain, and was the most noted maker of US surgical instruments in the first half of the 19th century. He was listed as a cutler or surgical instrument manufacturer at various addresses on Williams St. in *New York City Directories* from 1829 to 1845.

P ^ ROSE / NEW YORK
 Large Cent: 1817

W. ROSE
 Philadelphia, PA

This coin probably was countermarked by a member of the William Rose family, a dynasty of Philadelphia sword makers whose members worked from the 1790s to the 1860s (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 71).

W. ROSE / WARRANTED
 Large Cent: UK

H. ROSHON

H. ROSHON
 Large Cent: 1797

ROSS

The writer has not seen either of these specimens. Given their dates, these countermarks may have been issued by different people.

ROSS
 Large Cent: 1819
 Small Cent: 1893

A. ROSS

A. ROSS
 Canadian Large Cent: 1884
 US Large Cent: 1827

J. F. ROSS & CO.
 Toronto, Ontario

John F. Ross was listed as a sewing machine maker on King St. in 1874. The next year he was listed as a tinsmith at 107 Cambridge, and in 1876 was selling stoves and house furnishings at 189 Bathurst (Baker 2006: 72). In 1879 he received an American patent for Improvements in Machines for Working Sheet Metal. The 1893 *Toronto Directory* listed him

as a tin can maker, which is confirmed by three more US patents in 1906 and 1909 for Improvements in Cans and Self-sealing Cans. Part of his patents note that Ross was a British citizen residing in Toronto, even though by then he had been living in Canada for a quarter century. The 1892 *Sessional Papers of the Province of Ontario* (23) included a report about labor conditions for the Eastern District. A table listed major industrial accidents, and noted that a worker at "J. F. Ross tin cans" had "part of two fingers of right hand taken off by power press."

J. F. ROSS & CO / TORONTO in Oval
Canadian Token



CHAS. ROTH
Wilkes-Barre, PA

The Internet has a great deal of information regarding Charles Roth, who was a prolific gunsmith. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1815, moved to Wilkes-Barre in 1840, and specialized in rifles until 1887. The business passed to his son, who died in 1917 (John Sculley).

CHAS ROTH
Half Dollar: 1845



NELSON ROTH
Utica, NY

Nelson Roth was in business from 1837 to 1853 (Kovel 1989: 320). The 1853 *Utica Directory* listed him a silversmith and jeweler at 175 Genesee St.

NELSON ROTH,
No. 175 Genesee Street, (Under Museum,) Utica,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Fine Jewelry, Diamond Work, &c.,
Also on hand a large assortment of
SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,
Girandoles, Table Cutlery, Clocks, &c.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS manufactured by the best of workmen, and the quality of the silver warranted equal to coin.
 WATCHES AND CLOCKS CAREFULLY REPAIRED, and warranted to keep good time for a year.

N. ROTH
Large Cent: 1837
Hard Times Token

J. ROTHERY
Matteawan, NY

John Rothery was the father of the American file industry. Born in Sheffield, England, in 1800, he came to Matteawan in 1835. Eventually he had a large factory, and his files were regarded as the best in America. But his firm refused to mechanize, and by the late 19th century had gone bankrupt because it could not compete in price with machine-made files (Robert Murphy and Denise Van Buren, *Historical Beacon* 1998: 37).

J. ROTHERY
Large Cent: 1832 1835 1845 1849 UK
Dime: 1835

CAST STEEL / J. ROTHERY
Large Cent: 1831

JOHN ROTHERY
Large Cent: 1845

JOSH R. ROULEAU

There are three types of Rouleau countermarks, which are made from the separate punches "JOSH" "R" and "ROULEAU" They date from the mid-19th century since two 1857 Prince Edward Island halfpennies (Br-919) are countermarked. And since many of the stamped tokens are from the Maritimes, the issuer probably was from one of those provinces.

ROULEAU
Belgium Five Centimes: 1850
Canadian Token (17)
Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny: UK
British Guiana Token: 1813
British Token: UK
US Large Cent: 1818 1836 1839 1851
US Hard Times Token
Planchet



JOSH / ROULEAU
Canadian Token (3)
Canadian Token
French Five Centimes
Counterfeit Irish Halfpenny: UK
US Large Cent: 1851 UK



JOSH R RULAU
Canadian Token (2)
US Large Cent: UK



N ROUNDS

N + / ROUNDS
Large Cent: 1802

R. M. ROUNDS

R. M. ROUNDS
Large Cent: 1836 UK

S. M. B. ROUSE
Boston, MA

Samuel M. B. Rouse was a Boston apothecary whose shop was at 1197 Washington St. He exhibited medicines at the 1850 Exhibition of the Boston Charitable Mechanical Association, and over half a century later was listed as a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association in 1905.

S. M. B. ROUSE / 1197 WASH ST.
Prussian Taler: 1814

R. A. ROUSSEAU

R. A. ROUSSEAU
Large Cent: 1828 UK

ROWE & CO.

ROWE & CO.
Nickel: 1868

W. H. ROWE, H. A. BIGGINS, etc.
See Woodstock Society

GEO. F. ROWE

GEO. F. ROWE
Large Cent: UK (2)

L. ROWE

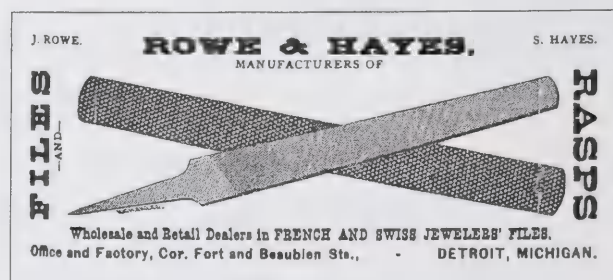
L. ROWE
Large Cent: 1838 1840
Hard Times Token

W. ROWE

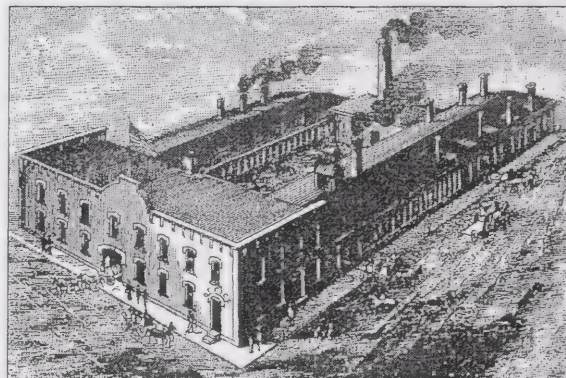
W. ROWE
Hard Times Token (Low-30)

ROWE & HAYES
Detroit, MI

The 1877 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory* listed Rowe & Hayes as a maker of files and rasps in Detroit. This was the firm's advertisement, and at that time it was at the corner of Fort and Beaubien.



Also known as the Detroit File Works, it had been founded in 1870 by Solomon Hayes and Jonas Rowe, and was incorporated in 1884. By then it had a large factory at the corner of Sullivan and Magnolia (Silas Farmer, *The History of Detroit and Michigan* (1884: 816, 820).



ROWE & HAYES
Dime: 188X

H. H. ROWELL
Manchester, NH

Eagle / H. H. ROWELL / H. H. R. / 1852
Rev: MANCHESTER N. H.
Large Cent: 1848

ROWLAND
Philadelphia, PA

This countermark is from a stamp used by William Roland – who began making saws in Philadelphia in 1802 – or one of the successor firms which operated until 1870. See below.

ROWLAND / PHILAD / WARRANTED

Rev: Eagle
Half Cent: 1826

ROWLAND / PHILADA

Large Cent: UK (Type of 1793)

T. ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Philadelphia, PA

T. & B. Rowland & Co. advertised in the 1859 *Philadelphia Directory* as "Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades, Office - No. 501 Commerce St." In the same *Directory*, William Rowland & Co. advertised as "Saw Manufacturers at 948 Beach St., Kensington, Philadelphia County." Most of the officers in the two firms were the same people and the firms were family-owned businesses. Other references indicate Thomas and Benjamin Rowland had been making shovels in Philadelphia from c. 1836 (Michael McAllister).

T. ROWLAND & / BROTHERS / PHILAD

Large Cent: 1842

W. A. ROWLEY

W. A. ROWLEY

Small Cent: 1857
Quarter: 1856 1877

ROXBEE & PRITCHITT
Brooklyn, NY

This firm was listed as brass and bell founders in the 1859 *Brooklyn Directory* at 80 1/2 High St. Henry Roxbee was listed in the 1850 *Brooklyn Directory* as a brass founder and presumably was one of the partners.

BROOKLYN / ROXBEE & PRITCHITT

Large Cent: 1828

ROYAL VISIT
London, Ontario

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visited Canada and the United States in May of 1939. Numerous tokens, medals, china plates, and other items were issued to commemorate their visit.

ROYAL / VISIT 1939 / LONDON ONT

Canadian Silver Dollar: 1939

W & B ROYCE CO

W & B / ROYCE / CO

Dime: 1854

J. B. ROYS

J. B. ROYS

Large Cent: 1833
British Florin: 1868

ROYS & WILCOX
Berlin, CT

Franklyn Roys and Benjamin Wilcox were the partners in this tinware and tin maker's tool company, which apparently had a retail store in New York City. Among other things, the firm made coffee roasters with stamps of the sort found on these coins. In 1870 it merged with both Peck, Smith & Co. and S. Stow Co. - which also counterstamped coins - to create the firm of Peck, Stow and Wilcox.

BERLIN CT / CAST STEEL / WARRANTED

Large Cent: 1837

Eagle / ROYS & WILCOX / Eagle

Dime: UK

Eagle / ROYS & WILCOX / BERLIN - CT

Large Cent: 1827 1836



ROYS & WILCOX / CAST STEEL / BERLIN - CT

Large Cent: 1820

ROYS & WILCOX / Eagle / WARRANTED

Large Cent: UK

W. RUBBELL

W. RUBBELL

Large Cent: 1819
Half Dollar: 1831

T. A. RUCKER
Aspen, CO

Thomas A. Rucker held various judicial offices beginning in 1881. He was the probate and county judge of Pitkin County in 1885 and later became judge of the Ninth Judicial District. He is mentioned in a number of mining and engineering journals and Colorado state publications from the 1880s to the 1910s. The 1900 Census noted he was born c. 1845. So this coin probably was minted in his birth year.

T. A. RUCKER / ASPEN, COLO.

Half Dollar: 1844

RUDOLPH
Nevada City, CA

Newly discovered information suggests these coins may have been stamped to advertise the photographic studio of Mrs. Rudolph, rather than Mr. Rudolph's pharmacy. Since the latest known date of these coins is 1861, they were stamped in that year.

There were enough Rudolphys in the 1860 Census to make identification difficult, but two Rudolphys, husband and wife, both advertised their businesses using a similar style of letters as these countermarks, and they are the only Rudolphys so far noted in directory advertisements as likely candidates. James F. Rudolph was a druggist in Philadelphia from 1844 to 1855, when he moved to California. He purchased the shop of Dr. W. G. Alban at 21 Commercial St. in Nevada City. In a November 23, 1855, notice in the *Nevada Journal*, Rudolph stated he had worked for twenty years in Philadelphia. He advertised in the 1856 *Nevada City Directory* in the same way that these coins are stamped by using only his last name.

BILL DOOK HAS DONE
EXTENSIVE RESEARCH ON
RUDOLPH

RUDOLPH,
PRACICAL
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 21 Commercial Street,
NEVADA.

RUDOLPH & HUNT,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
OILS, PAINTS, Etc., Etc.
No. 32 MAIN STREET,
NEVADA.

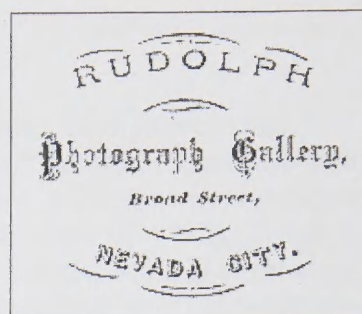
The 1861 *Nevada City Directory* listed him as the partner of Mr. Hunt, "Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Etc., Etc. No 32 Main St., Nevada." Sometime during the decade he moved to Sacramento and the 1870 Census listed him as a druggist there, who had been born c. 1817. The 1884 *Druggist Journal* noted he was Vice President of the Sacramento Pharmaceutical Association. His shop was at 823 K. St. in 1885.

His wife was born Julia Ann Swift (1817-1896). In 1839 she received a teaching certificate in Litchfield, CT, and may have worked as a teacher for a time. By the 1850s she was employed by Daniel Davie of Utica, NY, a daguerreian photographer. In April of 1856 she arrived in Nevada City and took over the Kilbourne Gallery on Commercial St., advertising as Mrs. Julia A. Raymond. The gallery burned, and in subsequent ads she used her maiden name followed by "formerly Mrs. Raymond," which suggests her husband had died.



Portrait of Julia Rudolph

In 1860 she married James F. Rudolph, and she was listed at his 21 Commercial St. address, which he probably had vacated on becoming a partner in Rudolph & Hunt. By 1865 she had a second gallery in Sacramento and for almost twenty years was listed in both cities (Craig's Daguerreian Registry, online; Peter E. Palmquist's *Women in Photography Archive*, online). Since the countermarks were issued in 1861, they might have been used by Mrs. Rudolph, rather than her husband. If so, they were struck shortly after the marriage and represent the name that subsequently appeared on the back of her photographs and her cases.



RUDOLPH

Half Dime: 1845

Dime: 1835 1842 1845 1853 (4) 1854 (3) 1855 1856 1857 1858 1861

Quarter: 1853 (7) 1854 (5) 1855 1856 (3) 1857 1858 (2) 1860 1861

Half Dollar: 1853



J. RUDOLPH

The style of this countermark is different from the stamp listed above.

J. RUDOLPH

Large Cent: 1848 1854

Half Dollar: 1854

C. RUGG

C. RUGG

Large Cent: 1802 1818 1822 1826 1838 1840 1845 1850 UK

RUGGLES

RUGGLES

Large Cent: 1838 1847

Half Dollar: 1842

C. RUGGLES

Bronson, MI

Rulau (Mi-Br 3) notes that Charles Ruggles was born in 1852 and during the 1870s was a harness maker in Bronson with his younger brother. He was an early collector of old things, and the 1888 *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution* noted Charles Ruggles of Bronson, Michigan, had presented the Smithsonian with three Paleolithic stone implements, including a hammer stone,

C. RUGGLES. / BRONSON / MICH.

Rev: WANTED OLD / COINS / & RELICS

Nickel: 1867

H. RUGGLES

H. RUGGLES 7

Hard Times Token: 1834

J. RUHL**J. RUHL**Canadian Token
US Small Cent: 1857**RUM****RUM**

Large Cent: 1814 1847

S. B. RUNNELS**S. B. RUNNELS**

Fugio Cent: 1787

S. RUSK**S. RUSK**

New York Nova Eborac Copper: 1787

**RUSKO WARE
Chicago, IL**

The Pyrex Museum, online, illustrates a Fry Glass Co. casserole dish that was made from 1925 to 1933. Its metal holder is stamped "Quality Rusko Ware, Chicago, USA." Dozens of these casserole dishes and their holders have appeared in Internet auctions. This stamp was reported as beginning with the word "SAGO" which probably is a result of double stamping.

QUALITY / RUSKO / WARE / U. S. A.
Small Cent: 1905

J. RUSSELL

It once was believed these were issued by J. Russell & Co. - see below. But "CROTON" could not be related to that company, and the "J. RUSSELL" stamps are quite different from those of a knife maker. While they look like stamps of a tool maker, Russell is such a common name that the issuer has not yet been identified. There were towns named Croton in a number of states, but "CROTON" could also be a trade name.

CROTON

Large Cent: 1847

J. RUSSELL

Large Cent: 1837 1843 1847 UK

J. RUSSELL / 1 / CROTON
Large Cent: 1828 1849



1847 / J. RUSSELL / 2 / CROTON
Large Cent: UK

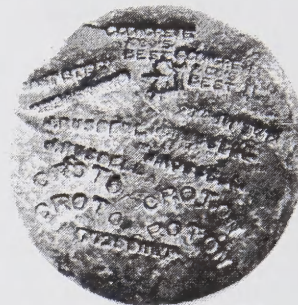
J. RUSSELL / 3 / CROTON
Large Cent: 1842 1848

J. RUSSELL / U S A / CROTON
Half Dollar: 1858

A Multiply Countermarked Coin

Occasionally a coin is found that is so unusual the writer has no idea how to categorize it. Such is the case with this piece, which may be an English halfpenny (Bruce Mosher). The stamps are different in style than those above, while the Congreve countermark apparently is British (see that listing). Both sides are countermarked so many times that the individual stamps are hard to see. Below is the obverse.

J. RUSSELL (five times)
CROTON curved (four times)
CAST STEEL (two times)
R. & E. MFG. CO.
C. CONGREVE / & CO'S. / BEST
Crown / STRAIGHT

**J. RUSSELL & CO.
Greenfield, MA**

John Russell began making chisels, butcher and kitchen knives with his brother Francis in 1832. Their plant was destroyed by fire and flood in 1836. Then Russell and Henry Clapp founded the John Russell Mfg Co., which had its plant on the Green River. It was a great success, and from 1840 to 1860 made over 700,000 hunting knives with the trade name "Green River Works" - they are the famous Bowie knives. The firm's name became part of the frontier phrase, "Up to the Green River." It referred to the highest quality, but if said of an enemy, it meant you should stick him to the hilt, where the Green River mark is found (Rainwater 1975: 145).

The plant moved to Turners Falls in 1868. In 1932 the company merged to form the Russell Harrington Cutlery Co. (Lavona Ferguson, *The Romance of Collecting Knives*, 1978, Peterson 1958, Rainwater 1975: 145). So far as the writer can tell, none of these pieces has been illustrated, which suggests they were made from small stamps with thin letters and they may not be impressive looking.

J. RUSSELL & CO.

Large Cent: 1818 1832 1833 1835 1837 1839 1844 UK

J. RUSSELL & CO. / GREEN RIVER WORKS
Large Cent: 1845

R. RUSSELL

R. RUSSELL,
Large Cent: 1797

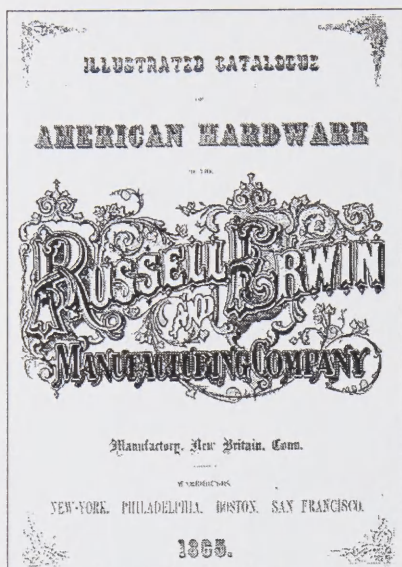
**RUSSELL & CLARKE
Woodstock, VT**

Russell & Clarke advertised in 1843 as watchmakers and jewelers in Woodstock, opposite Whitney's Hotel on Central St.

RUSSELL / & CLARKE
Large Cent: 1837

RUSSELL & ERWIN
New Britain, CT, and New York City, NY

Isaac D. Russell and Charles B. Erwin ran a hardware firm at 92 John St. in New York City beginning in the 1840s (Swoger 1991). In 1864 it held a contract for 53,000 pairs of brass spurs (Bazelon and McGuinn 1987: 72). Beginning in 1865, Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. issued a catalog of its locks and builder's hardware, and it continued to make locks until 1993 (Arnall 1996: 12, Barlow 1991: 25).



RUSSELL & ERWIN with J. H. ROOT
Large Cent: 1838

B. RUST

B. RUST
Large Cent: 1807

J. RUTZ

J. RUTZ
Large Cent: 1802

M. RYAN
Iroquois, Ontario?

The writer's original assumption was that "I. ONT" meant Ingersoll, Ontario, but while the 1881 Census noted ten Ryans in Ingersoll, none were males with a first name beginning with "M". The death notice of a person named Matthew Ryan appeared in the Oct. 17, 1889, *Ingersoll Chronicle*. (Baker 2006: 77). He died in nearby Beachville, and his wife Margaret had been born in Ireland in 1838, but the obituary did not note his occupation. That led the writer to the Ingersoll and Area Cemetery Index, which states Matthew had been born in 1819, but he was not listed in any Censuses from 1851 to 1881, and the Oxford County Library reports it can find nothing about him having lived in Ingersoll.

There was one other place in Ontario beginning with "I" where a Ryan with a first name beginning with "M" was listed in the 1881 Census. He was Matthew Ryan, who had been born c. 1852 and was a clerk in Iroquois. That village in Dundas County was located east of Prescott, but had to be relocated in the 1950s when the St. Lawrence Seaway was constructed. This Ryan was not listed in the 1891 Census, but Nick and Helma Mika's *Encyclopedia of Ontario* (1974: 359) noted that, "Sports have always been an important part of Iroquois life. About 1895 Matthew Ryan built the village's first covered rink. In use until 1910, it had the largest ice surface of any rink between Montreal and Toronto." That was the right time period for these pieces. Was this Ryan their issuer?

M. RYAN / I. ONT.
US Nickel: 1887
US Dime: 1876 1882 1887 1892
US Quarter: 1854 1875



E. RYERSON & ...
Roxbury, MA

The name stamp is too large for the coin and appears partially on the obverse and reverse. It may read "& SON" or "& SONS" Ebenezer Ryerson was in the 1847 *Roxbury Directory* as a blacksmith (Robert Merchant). The next year he was listed as a maker of leather splitting machine knives. By 1856 the firm was & Son and by 1858 & Sons. They were in business until at least the mid-1860s. "E. RYERSON" also is known on an 1881 Newfoundland fifty cents.

E. RYERSON & ... / ROXBURY
Large Cent: 1828

JAMES H. RYTHER
Watertown, NY

The first initial of Ryther's name is off the coin in the only known example. Presumably the initial is "J" and the stamp is that of James H. Ryther. He was born in 1803 and moved to Watertown in 1830; hence the date of the coin that was chosen to be countermarked. Ryther was a blacksmith and machinist who died in 1870 (*Hamilton Child's Gazetteer of Jefferson County*, 1890).

... H. RYTHER / WATERTOWN
Large Cent: 1830

